# Unicenter® CA-XCOM® Data Transport® for z/OS

## User Guide

### r11

Computer Associates®

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# Index

Chapter 1

# Introduction

This guide provides information about using Unicenter® CA-XCOM® Data Transport® for z/OS.

## Invoking Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is both easy to use and diverse enough for the most complex applications. Data transfer can be completed through any one of three interfaces, and reports can be printed on a remote printer using the Remote Spooling feature. These are described fully in later chapters.

### Menu Interface

The menu interface provides a simple, fill-in-the-blanks approach to file transfer. You are prompted for required information and can use the extensive on-line help facilities provided with each product. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport menus always have the look-and-feel appropriate to the system on which they are running. For example, the micro-computer platforms use graphical user interfaces with menus, tool bars, pop-up windows, and so on, while z/OS menus are written for the popular ISPF Dialog Manager.

### Batch/Command Line Interface

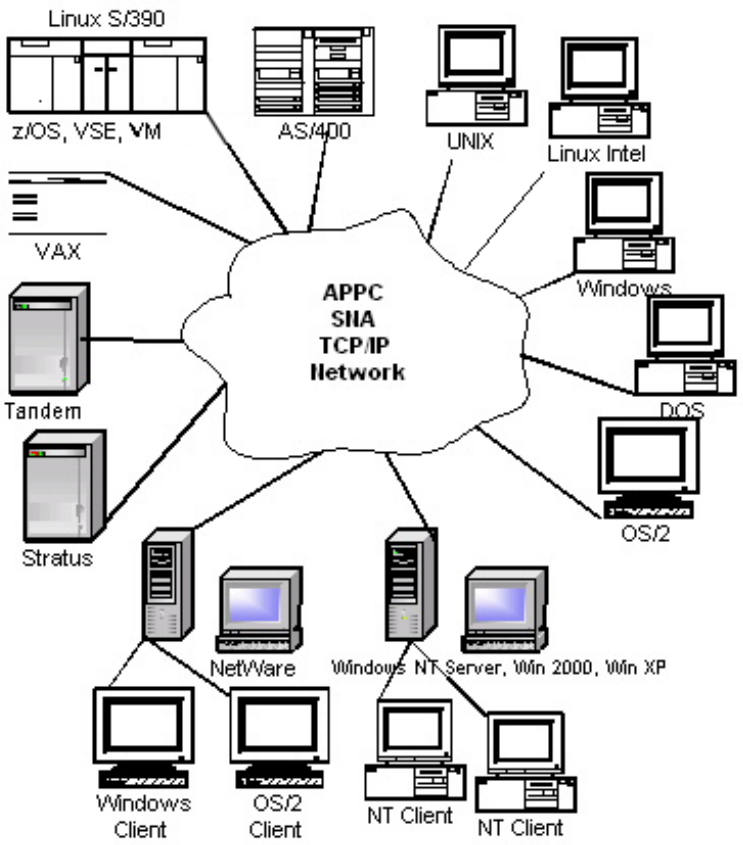
Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can also be initiated with a batch file on your computer. For example, a transfer can be invoked through a JCL batch job on z/OS and a CMS EXEC on VM. On mini and microcomputers, a transfer can be initiated via a command entered at the operating system prompt/command line or placed in a batch file to be executed with other commands.

## Programming Interface

Any programming language supporting callable subroutines can call Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. Examples of calling programs from common programming languages are given in each user manual, for supported platforms. For instance, the OS/2 and PC/DOS versions of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport allow direct API calls to specific Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport functions in addition to allowing you to run Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport also provides exits on many systems that allow you to control or be informed about certain Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport events involving security and completed transfers.

# Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Connectivity

The following diagram shows how Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can provide connectivity across very diverse environments. Any client node using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can send and receive files from any of the remote systems shown in this example or any other Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport component. See Modular Support of Most Systems in the chapter "Welcome" in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Getting Started.*



# Network Levels in the SNA Model

An SNA network is divided into levels of physical and logical components. The logical components are interconnected by a path control network that runs over the physical components.

As data is passed up and down the SNA functional layers, each layer performs a set of control functions and adds control information to the data in the form of a header. The headers do not change the information in the data, but communicate with the next layer of SNA to ensure that the data is understood.

As the data is passed through the layers, headers that are added at one end of the network are stripped off and read by the receiving end. When the data reaches its final destination, it is back to its original form.

## The End User Level

The end user level consists of transaction programs, like Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, that communicate with other transaction programs using LUs. In a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer request, the local end user specifies the following:

- Type of transfer (send report, file, or job, or receive file)
- Name of the local file
- Name of the remote file to create, append, or replace

The request is then processed by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transaction program on the local system that sends an allocate verb and header record to the remote system to establish an LU 6.2 session. When a session is established and all of the parameters are confirmed by the remote system, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on the local system will send the file, broken into data records, across the physical connection.

The remote Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transaction program is then invoked by the allocate verb sent by the local system, though some systems cannot be automatically invoked and must already be active to receive the allocate verb. The remote transaction program then creates or opens the requested file, receives the data records, and places them in the file. When all the records have been received, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on the remote system will send a trailer record to the local system stating the number of records transmitted.

## The Logical Level

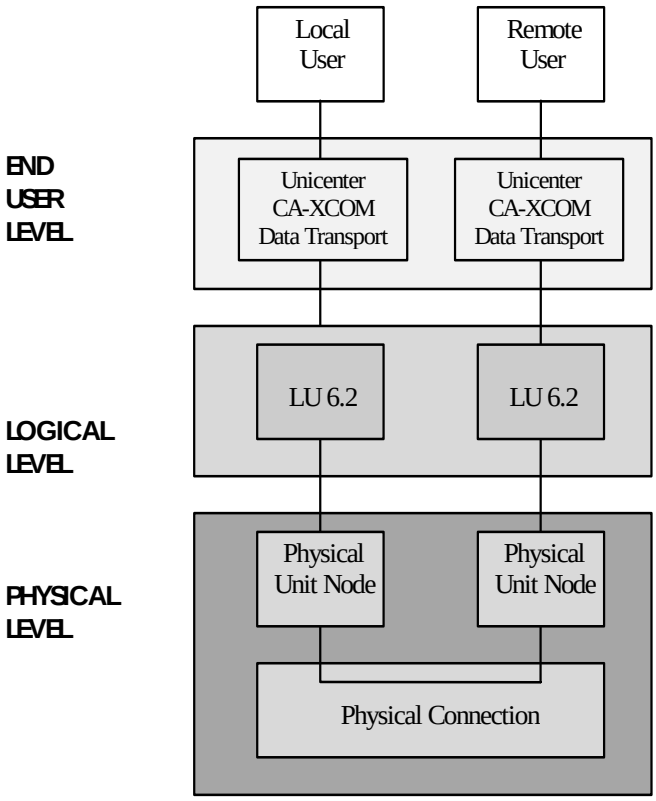
The logical level consists of logical units (LUs) that link the physical units (PUs) and transaction programs (TPs). Each Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport user should be assigned a unique LU name for gateway or workstation identification. Each data record traveling across the line will contain LU 6.2 protocol information containing instructions for the remote system.

## The Physical Level

The physical level consists of physical unit (PU) nodes linked by a physical connection. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports transfers between physically-connected systems whether they are directly or indirectly connected. PU Type 2.1 nodes can make a direct logical link even without a direct physical connection. Transfers involving PU Type 2.0 nodes (like VAX/VMS) can be made using the store-and-forward feature of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

## Network Level Diagram

The diagram below shows the various network levels used to communicate with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport:



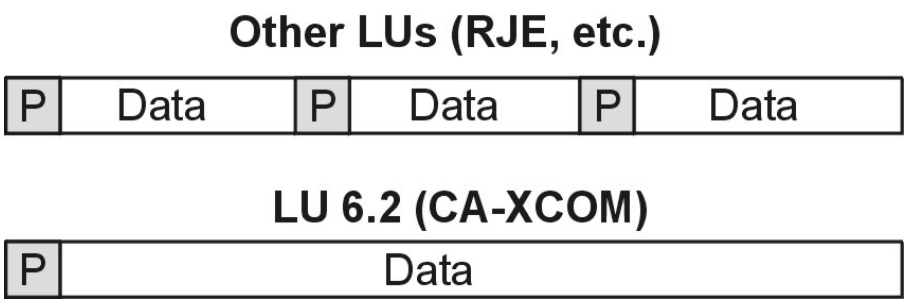

## Benefits of LU 6.2 (APPC)

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is built upon the LU 6.2 protocol. LU 6.2 is also known as Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC) and is IBM's most powerful enhancement to the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) suite of communications protocols.

### Improved Throughput

When Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the LU 6.2 protocol, it does not place hardware restrictions on the size of the data that it sends. RJE-based data transfer packages (LU Type 1) limit the size of a data frame (RU) to 80 characters, while 3270-based transfer packages (LU Type 2) often limit the size to 1,920 characters, the size of one screen. LU 6.2 allows RU sizes of up to 65,536 characters.

Each transmitted string of data is wrapped in a protocol envelope. Larger RU sizes, such as those allowed with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, mean less protocol overhead and a higher percentage of actual data traveling across your communication links.




### Support for Advanced Networking

For SNA, LU 6.2 fully exploits the PU Type 2.1 peer protocol. This means that LU 6.2 is the only protocol that can use advanced functions such as Low Entry Networking (LEN), Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN), and Independent Logical Units (ILUs) that are changing the face of computer networking today. For more information about these topics, see the appendix "About SNA Logical Units."

APPC allows two programs running on distinctly different computers to converse with each other in real time without regard to hardware. All other protocols assume that one of the two devices communicating is a dumb terminal and impose all the limitations of a particular terminal on the partner computer. APPC and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport recognize that distributed processing employs intelligent processors so they can exploit the intelligence of the computers on which they are running.

# Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport in the TCP/IP Network

This section provides a discussion of the architectural and conceptual framework of the TCP/IP communications protocol as it relates to the implementation of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a TCP/IP application.

## TCP/IP Protocol Stack

TCP/IP is a collection of specialized communications protocols and functions organized into a stack of four layers. The layers that make up the TCP/IP protocol stack are the following:

- Network layer (the lowest protocol layer)
- Internetwork layer
- Transport layer
- Application layer (the highest protocol layer)

Each layer in the TCP/IP protocol stack provides services to the layer above it and uses the services below it.

The following table lists the protocols and functions that form the content of each layer of the TCP/IP protocol stack (the table shows only partial contents for the top and bottom layer):

| TCP/IP Protocol Layer | Protocols and Functions |
|---|---|
| Network layer | Token Ring<br>Ethernet<br>X.25, and so on |
| Internetwork layer | Internet Protocol (IP)<br>Control Message Protocol (ICMP)<br>Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) |
| Transport layer | Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)<br>User Datagram Protocol (UDP) |
| Application layer | Telnet<br>File Transfer Protocol (FTP)<br>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)<br>Domain Name System (DNS)<br>Sockets, and so on |

The sections that follow provide a summary of the services that each layer of the protocol stack performs in the TCP/IP network and a description of the important protocols for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport functioning as a TCP/IP network node.

### Network Layer

The Network layer provides a set of protocols, Token Ring, Ethernet, and so on that defines how data are transported over different physical networks.

### Internetwork Layer

The protocols of the Internetwork layer provide connection services for TCP/IP. The protocols in this layer connect physical networks and transport protocols.

The Internet Protocol (IP) of this layer integrates different physical networks into a unified logical network known as the Internet and provides for the universal addressing of computers (hosts) in a TCP/IP (internet) network. IP uses a 32-bit number (IP address) that identifies both a physical network and a specific computer within that network. The IP address is the basic transport mechanism for routing data from a source computer to a destination computer.

However, IP does not ensure a reliable communication, because it does not require that the computers participating in a data exchange acknowledge the reception of the transmitted data. The reliability of communication is implemented at the next higher protocol layer.

### Transport Layer

The protocols of the Transport layer allow communication between application programs.

The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) of this layer establishes a connection between the sender and receiver and provides a continuous communication service with reliability of transmissions. TCP divides the data to be transmitted into smaller units (packets, datagrams) , sends them individually using IP, and reassembles them at the destination node, comparing the received data with the data that were sent. TCP is capable of determining if the two are the same. If they are not (that is, data were lost or damaged during transmission), TCP resends the missing data.

### Application Layer

The Application layer, which is built on the services of the Transport layer, provides a number of applications that allow users to use network services (terminal-to-terminal communication, data transfer, electronic mail, and so on).

The Application layer provides an application programming interface known as Sockets for communications applications. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses this component of the Application layer to transfer files to machines in a TCP/IP network.

### Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

The Secure Socket Layer (SSL) can be used to perform secure TCP/IP transfers between platforms running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11 and above that support secure (SSL) TCP/IP. A secure (SSL) TCP/IP transfer allows for the encryption of the transmitted data and adding a digital signature to the encryption of the transmitted data. Advantage CA-XCOM Data Transport uses OpenSSL to implement a secure TCP/IP transfer. Secure (SSL) TCP/IP support is provided between the following platforms:

- Linux S/390
- Linux x86
- Windows NT family (2000, 2003, and XP)
- z/OS
- Most common UNIX platforms

## Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Nodes in the TCP/IP Network

Each computer in a TCP/IP network is assigned at least one unique address, which is used by the IP and other higher-level protocols.

### TCP/IP Address

TCP/IP employs an addressing scheme consisting of a 32-bit long field divided into two parts. The first part of the address field contains a network address; the second field contains the address of a specific computer.

A TCP/IP address is written in dotted-decimal notation, which is obtained by first dividing the 32-bit long address into four 8-bit long fields and then converting each of the four fields into a decimal number and separating the fields with dots or periods.

Instead of using a numeric address, a symbolic name may be used to identify a computer in a TCP/IP network. Each computer in a TCP/IP network is assigned at last one name, which is resolved to a numeric address using either a translation file or an application known as the name server (which is part of the Domain Name System function of the Application layer).

### TCP/IP Port

The notions of port and port number are extensions of the TCP/IP address. Once the TCP/IP address has been used to deliver data to the desired computer in the network, the port number is used to identify the process for which the data are intended. By using ports and port numbers one computer can provide more than one service. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses a predefined port number but it can be changed if it interferes with existing application services.

## Successful Send File Transfer Scenario

This section contains a flow chart to illustrate a typical successful send file scenario. Compare the steps below with the Send File Flowchart to follow a typical successful send file transfer.

1. The local Windows user invokes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport and requests a transfer.

2. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport verifies the information contained in the request.

   **Example**: Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport checks to see if the local file exists on the local system.

3. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport establishes a connection with the remote system and sends along the header record to the remote system. The header record contains transfer information regarding the request, for example, filenames and compression. The local system then waits for confirmation of the header record information.

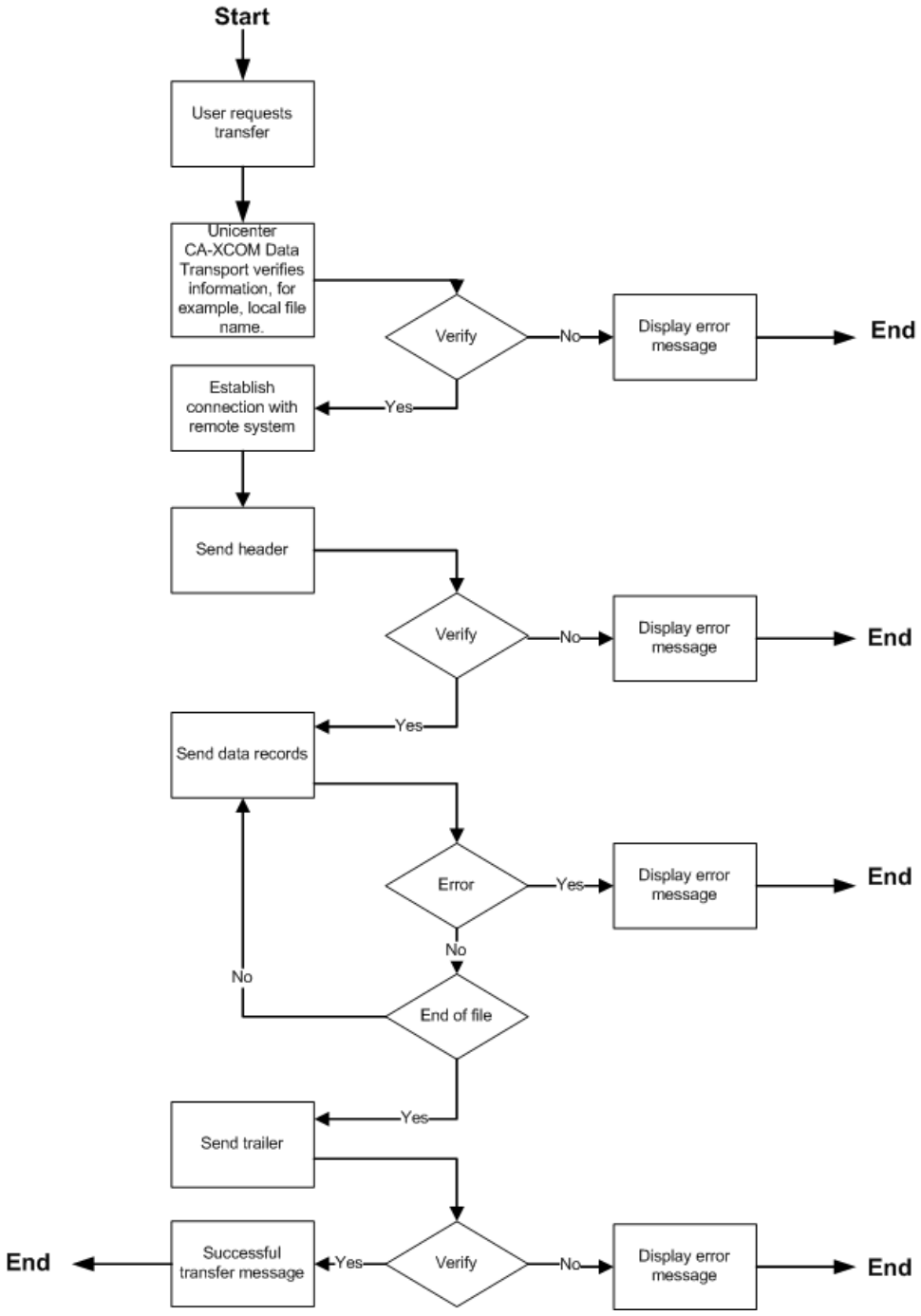
4. Once the contents of the header record are verified, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport begins sending data records to the remote system. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport sends each data record, checking to see if any sending errors occur. If no errors are found, the local system checks for an end-of-file marker denoting the last record of the file. If no end-of-file marker is found, another data record is sent.

5. If an end-of-file marker is found, the local system sends a trailer record, that indicates the number of data records sent. The local system then awaits

verification from the remote system that the number of records received is equal to the number of records sent. If the number of records matches, a successful send file message is sent to the user on the local system and the conversation ends. If notification was specified, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on the remote system notifies the user of a successful transfer.

## Send File Flowchart

The following flowchart illustrates a normal Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport send file request:



Chapter 2

# The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)

This chapter discusses the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Menu Interface, with its various screens and parameters.

## Entering the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface

Access to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's Primary Option Menu from ISPF is site-dependent. If Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is not an option on the ISPF Primary Option Menu or any subordinate ISPF menu screen, you must include a procedure in your CLIST and use the following procedure:

1. Choose Option 6 from the ISPF Primary Option Menu and press Enter to go to the command line mode.
2. Type XCOM62 or CA$XCOM on the command line and press Enter to invoke Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

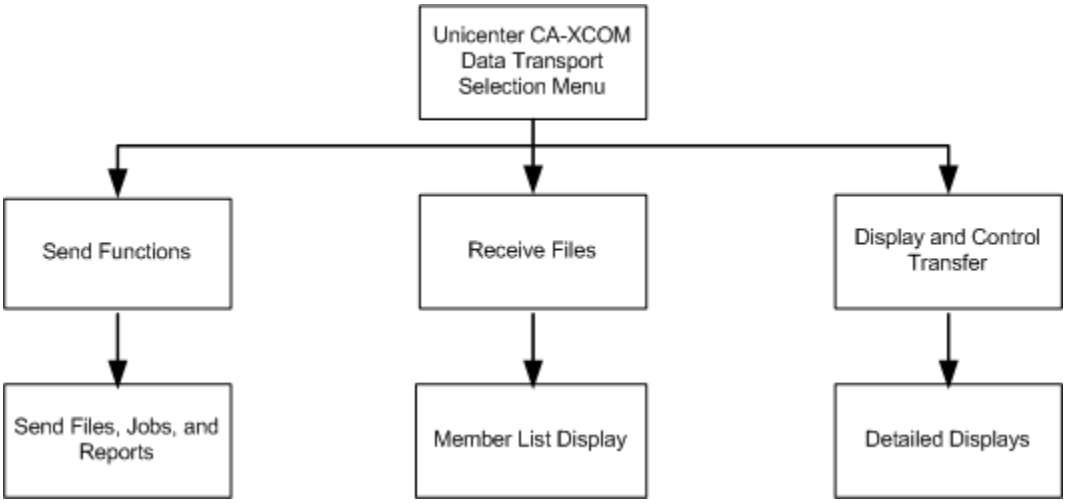
### Sample CLIST

```
PROC 0 DEBUG
CONTROL END(DEND)
IF &DEBUG NE THEN CONTROL LIST CONLIST SYMLIST
/*********************************************************************/
START: +
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB0.CINB0SPL')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB0.CINB0SML')
STEPLIB DSNAME('XCOM.RB0.LOADLIB')
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB DATASET ID('XCOM.RB0.CINB0STL' +
                                  '&SYSUID..ISPF.ISPPROF')
ALTLIB ACTIVATE APPLICATION(CLIST) DA('XCOM.RB0.CINB0SCL')
ISPEXEC SELECT PANEL(XCOMPRIM) NEWAPPL(XCOM) PASSLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPPLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPMLIB
ISPEXEC LIBDEF ISPTLIB
ALTLIB RESET
```

**Note:** Substitute your library names for the ones in the sample.

# Menu Hierarchy

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can be invoked through TSO/ISPF, using the Menu Interface or the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CLIST Library (CAI.CINB0SCL). Through the facilities of TSO/ISPF Dialog Manager, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport provides a set of fill-in-the-blank menu screens. The hierarchy of the main Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport screens is shown next:




## Default Values

Each time you access Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's ISPF dialog, previously selected values are retrieved from your ISPF profile. However, in the interest of security and data integrity, certain parameters, such as the Remote System Password, Local System Password, Notify User on Local System, and Create/Add/Replace fields, are not retained. Instead, they are set to their default values (or blanks, in the case of passwords).

Override inappropriate values for the current transfer by typing in the correct values.

**Note:** Parameters that cannot be set through a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport screen will be set to site-defined default values as obtained from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default table entered on the menu.

# Special Feature Keys

All Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport screens permit the use of programmable function keys, most of which are used in a manner consistent with ISPF. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses standard ISPF Dialog Manager services and is compatible with the normal ISPF environment. These include:

| Key | Definition |
|---|---|
| PF1 | Invokes online Help from a working screen. When Help is active, PF3 returns the user back to the original screen where Help was invoked. |
| PF2 | Activates ISPF split-screen mode. |
| PF3 | Returns the user to the previous screen. Input already entered on the current screen is saved. If the current screen is the Primary Option Menu, the user is returned to the ISPF panel from which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport was first invoked. |
| PF7 | Scrolls backward (up) to continue the display for panels with multiple entries. |
| PF8 | Scrolls forward (down) to continue the display for panels with multiple entries. |
| PF9 | Swaps the current screen to the other screen in split-screen mode. |
| PF10 | Displays Japanese Character Set Support screen |
| PF11 | Invokes the File Transfer Scheduling Information screen, allowing the user to enter file-scheduling parameters. |
| PF12 | Invokes the File Allocation Information screen from the Send MVS File To Another System screen, allowing the user to override default and propagated space and DCB values for new z/OS data sets. |

# Help Facility

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport features a Help facility, which provides help information for every Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport screen. You can obtain help information by using the PF1 key:

- When you wish to obtain help for a particular field, place your cursor on that field and press PF1.
- Pressing PF1 when the cursor is on the COMMANDS line allows you to start a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport tutorial session, with the current screen as its starting point.

- When a message is displayed, pressing PF1 provides help for that message.
- To cancel a help session and return to the starting point, press PF3.

# The Primary Option Menu

The XCOM Selection Menu is the entry point for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface screens. Four options are provided. In addition to selecting a menu option, certain primary processing parameters may be specified on this screen. The values entered are retained on all subsequent screens for this transfer, but can be overridden by typing in new values.

```
XCOMPRIM------------------------------------------------------------------------
05/03/31                 Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00                  TURKI01
05.090                      Primary Option Menu                       11:00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
OPTION  ===>
       1  -  Send Files, Reports, Jobs
          1.1 - Send Files    1.2 - Send Reports   1.3  - Send Jobs
       2  -  Receive Files                 3  -  XCOM Operator Control


 Remote System Identification
   IP Dest: 123.123.123.123                          Port: 4567   SSL: YES
      CONFIG SSL:
   or      SNA LU Name:            or  XCOM Group Name:
   or  XCOM List  Name:            or  Login User Name:

      Queue for Execution (Y/N): Y        (N = Execute immediately)
   APPLID of the CA-XCOM Server:
    CA-XCOM Default Member Name:
         XCOMCNTL Data Set Name:
        Save SYSIN01 in DS Name:
        Only Save SYSIN01 (Y/N): N
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End                          (C) 2002 COMPUTER ASSOCIATES, INC.

F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN     F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language  F11=Hold    F12=Alloc
```

## Selection Menu Options

The options for the Primary Option Menu are described in the table below:

| Option | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1- Send Files, Reports, Jobs | Used for sending a file, report, or job to a remote system. |
| 2 - Receive Files | Used for receiving a file from a remote system. |
| 3 - XCOM Operator Control | Used to display information about, or to alter certain parameters pertaining to all pending, in-progress, or completed transfers on a particular Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control may also be used to change a transfer's status. |

In a Coupling Facility environment, this panel can also be used to display information about pending, active, and completed transfers for all Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server. Changes cannot be made to this list of transfers; changes can only be made when looking at a list of transfers for an individual XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

## Primary Processing Parameters

The primary processing parameters for the Primary Option Menu are described below.

### Remote System Identification

Identifies the partner system involved in a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer. The terms in which the partner systems can be identified are described below.

### IP Dest

Specifies the name or address of the TCP/IP system or node with which a transfer is to take place.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| $x_1 \ldots x_{63}$ | Specifies the name of the remote TCP/IP system involved in a transfer. This name can contain up to 63 alphanumeric characters and it must be one that has been defined to the domain name server. |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the address of the remote TCP/IP system in dotted decimal notation. |

**Notes**
This parameter is mutually exclusive with SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

### Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

**Note:** This field is displayed on subsequent screens only if an IP name or address is specified in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at the remote system. |

**Notes**
If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### SSL

Specifies whether to use an OpenSSL socket or non-OpenSSL socket for transfers.

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| YES | Performs a secure transfer.<br>The transfer uses an OpenSSL socket and must to connect to an SSL listener on the remote partner. |
| NO | Performs a non-secure transfer.<br>The transfer uses a non-OpenSSL socket. |

**Default:** NO

### CONFIG SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 256 characters | Specifies the HFS path and file name of the SSL configuration file used by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for secure transfers. |

**Note:** A sample SSL configuration file, configssl.cnf, is provided with the installation.

**Default:** None

### SNA LU Name

Specifies the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing the logical unit name of the remote system with which a transfer is to take place. The first character cannot be numeric. |

**Notes**
This parameter is mutually exclusive with IP Name, XCOM Group Name, Login User Name and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

### XCOM Group Name

Sends this file transfer to the first available LU of a group of logical units that has been previously defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Table or to a single TCP/IP partner.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric or national characters representing a group of previously defined logical units where the first available LU should receive this file transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic.<br><br>The XCOM group name can also be used to provide an alias for a single LU, IP name or IP address. |

**Notes**
This parameter is mutually exclusive with SNA LU Name, Login User Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

### XCOM List Name

Used when this file transfer is to be broadcast to all the remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Enter up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of a list to which this transfer is to broadcast. |

**Notes**
This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, and IP Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. As a result, some of the file transfers may start at different times. The Menu Interface's Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check the current completion status of the file transfers initiated by a broadcast distribution.

### Login User Name

Indicates that the transfer should be sent to the specified user.

**Note:** The login user name is identified by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport wandering LU or CheckIn/CheckOut feature. Only a single-user system (PC/DOS, Windows, OS/2) can be the partner for this type of transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric and national characters representing a user whose session will be used for the transfer. The initial character must be national or alphabetic. |

**Notes**
This parameter is mutually exclusive with XCOM Group Name, Login User Name, SNA LU Name, IP Name, and XCOM List Name; one of the five must be specified for each file transfer request.

If a security environment exists, the user names must be defined to the security environment for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

This parameter is valid only for queued transfers. The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen can be used to check on the current completion status of any transfer.

### Queue for Execution

Specifies whether this transfer request should be queued for execution by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server or through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, or executed immediately.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | This request will be queued for execution by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server or the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.<br><br>If the remote system is unavailable and the file transfer request is queued, the transfer will execute once the remote system becomes available.<br><br>Queued functions permit a higher degree of processing control. For example, queued transfers can be prioritized or held from execution until they are manually released. |
| N | This request will be executed immediately.<br><br>Non-queued transfers must execute within a specified default timeout duration (defined in the Default Options Table) or they are aborted. |

**Default:** Y

### APPLID of the CA-XCOM Server

Specifies the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server on the mainframe that will start the transfer or the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server that will schedule the transfer to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The APPLID can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. |

**Notes**

Distributed processing provides the capability of displaying and controlling the queues and the history log of a different Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport mainframe system. To display a list of queues, follow these steps:

1. Enter the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server whose queue you wish to display or modify.

   **OR**

   Enter the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server to display the queues for all the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the same XCOMPLEX Admin Server. Note that you cannot modify queue information in this display.

2. Select option 3, XCOM Operator Control.

By specifying a remote system's Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport APPLID, you can carry out third-party processing, which allows you, on the local system, to initiate Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport requests between two remote systems.

For more information about using this field for third-party-initiated file transfers, see the LUSER parameter.

### Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Member Name

Specifies the name of an alternate Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default table to use.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of an alternate Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default options table. This name can be one to eight alphanumeric characters. |

**Default:** XCOMDFLT

### XCOMCNTL Data Set Name

Specifies an alternate Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library to be used for this transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxx.xxx.xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of an alternate Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library to be used for this transfer. The control library name is a data set name. |

**Notes**
This parameter is only used for non-queued transfers (Queue for Execution=N).

### Save SYSIN01 in DS Name

Specifies a data set name where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport writes the SYSIN01 parameters for the file transfer in addition to performing the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxx.xxx.xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a data set where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport writes the SYSIN01 parameters used for a transfer. |

**Notes**

Specifying this field allows a user to save the SYSIN01 parameters for an ISPF-initiated file transfer so that the user can execute a batch job to perform the same file transfer at a later date.

The PASSWORD parameter will be saved as encrypted when an unencrypted SYSIN01 is saved. The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Batch accepts the PASSWORD in encrypted and non-encrypted format.

The data set named in this field must be an existing physical sequential file or a member of a PDS.

If this field does not contain a value, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not save the SYSIN01 parameters.

### Only Save SYSIN01

Specifies whether or not Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport should only save the SYSIN01 parameters, or both save the parameters and initiate the transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport only writes the SYSIN01 parameters to the data set specified in the Save SYSIN01 in DS name field. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not initiate a file transfer. |
| N | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport saves the SYSIN01 parameters and initiates the file transfer. |

**Note:** This field, which is used in conjunction with the Save SYSIN01 in DS Name field, allows you to create a SYSIN01 file for later use with the Batch Interface.

**Default**
N

# MVS Send Functions Menu

The MVS Send Functions screen, shown below, is used to select one of the three types of outbound transmissions made with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. Data is transmitted to a remote system in the form of a file, report, or job. The other fields displayed on the screen reflect the entries made on the previous Primary Option Menu and may be overridden on this screen.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26                Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00                     TURKI01
04.300                      MVS Send Functions                          11:18
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

                     1  -  Send Files to Another System
                     2  -  Send Reports to Another System
                     3  -  Submit Jobs to Another System

   Remote System Identification
     IP Name or Address:                                          Port:
    or       SNA LU Name:
    or  XCOM Group Name:
    or  XCOM List  Name:
    or  Login User Name:

      Queue for Execution (Y/N): Y         (N = Execute immediately)

   APPLID of the CA-XCOM Server:


--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End                          (C) 2002 COMPUTER ASSOCIATES, INC.


 OPTION  ===> 1
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

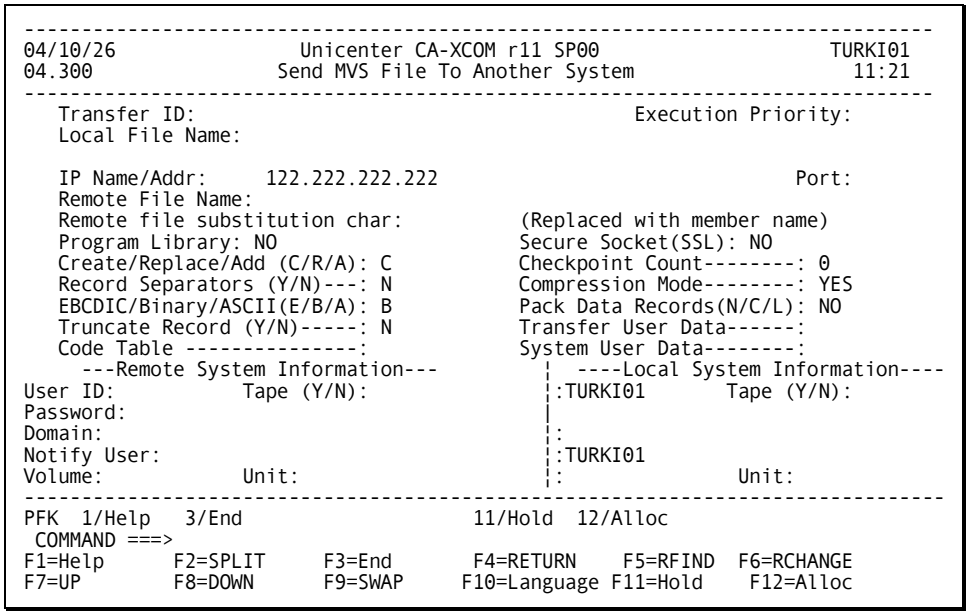
## Send Functions Menu Options

The options for the MVS Send Functions screen are described in the following table:

| Option | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 - Send Files to Another System | This field is used to send data and store it as a file on a remote system. |
| 2 - Send Reports to Another System | This field is used to send data to a remote system and have it printed as a report. |
| 3 - Submit Jobs to Another System | This field is used to send data to a remote system and have it run as a job. |

# Send MVS File To Another System Screen

The Send MVS File to Another System screen provides Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with the necessary information to transmit an MVS data set to a target file on a remote system. The data set being sent must exist as a valid data set on the local system, but does not have to be cataloged.


04/10/26 Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00 TURKI01
04.300 Send MVS File To Another System 11:21
Transfer ID: Execution Priority:
Local File Name:
IP Name/Addr: 122.222.222.222 Port:
Remote File Name:
Remote file substitution char: (Replaced with member name)
Program Library: NO Secure Socket(SSL): NO
Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A): C Checkpoint Count--------: 0
Record Separators (Y/N)---: N Compression Mode--------: YES
EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII(E/B/A): B Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N Transfer User Data------:
Code Table ---------------: System User Data--------:
---Remote System Information--- ----Local System Information----
User ID: Tape (Y/N): :TURKI01 Tape (Y/N):
Password:
Domain:
Notify User: :TURKI01
Volume: Unit: : Unit:
PFK 1/Help 3/End 11/Hold 12/Alloc
COMMAND ===>
F1=Help F2=SPLIT F3=End F4=RETURN F5=RFIND F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP F8=DOWN F9=SWAP F10=Language F11=Hold F12=Alloc

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields for the Send MVS File to Another System screen are described on the following pages.

### Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters identifying the file transfer. |

**Notes**
The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

**Default:** Your TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*.

### Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies a priority to provide efficient scheduling in a busy transfer environment. 1 is the lowest execution priority. |

**Notes**
When multiple Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

**Default:** 16

### Local File Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 56 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:<br>A 1- to 44-character data set name<br>An optional member name enclosed in parentheses<br>Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set<br>The user's TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted. |

**Notes**
Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name will send all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parentheses.

If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel is displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File Name and Member Selection List in this chapter.

**Default:** The last data set name entered

### Remote System Identification (= IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, Login User Name)

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SNA destination name | Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 8 characters.) |
| Group name | Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names. (1 to 8 characters.) |
| List name | Specifies a list of SNA LU names and TCP/IP addresses. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Login user name | Specifies a user ID on the source computer whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer. (1 to 8 characters.) |
| IP destination name | Specifies the IP destination name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 63 characters.) |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the IP address of the remote system where the transfer is directed. |

**Notes**

The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for instance, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

**Default:** The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

### Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

**Note:** This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at the remote system. |

**Notes**
If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

**Note:** This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed. |
| N | Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed. |
| Q | Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner. |

**Default:** N

### Remote File Name

Indicates the name of the file on the remote system receiving the data being transferred. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 256 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the file name that should receive the data being transferred. |

**Notes**

When a Member Selection List is requested by omitting the member name from the entry used in the Data set Name field, the Remote File Name field is scanned for the existence of any of the following special characters:

* + - / ! % : ; ” & ( ) \ { } ? < >_

During the generation of a file transfer request, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport successively replaces each asterisk (*) in a Remote File Name with a name the user has selected from the Member Selection List. When Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport finds no other special character in a Remote File Name, it appends the name (within parentheses) of each selected member to the Remote File Name. The user can arrange for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to avoid the latter procedure and treat such a file as sequential. To do this, the user must select the ALLOC function (PF12/24) and set the Directory Blocks entry to zero.

In the VAX/VMS environment, brackets ([ ]) are used to indicate the directory in a complete file name specification. However, some EBCDIC environment keyboards do not provide brackets. In such cases, use braces ({ }) instead because Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport will convert the braces to brackets.

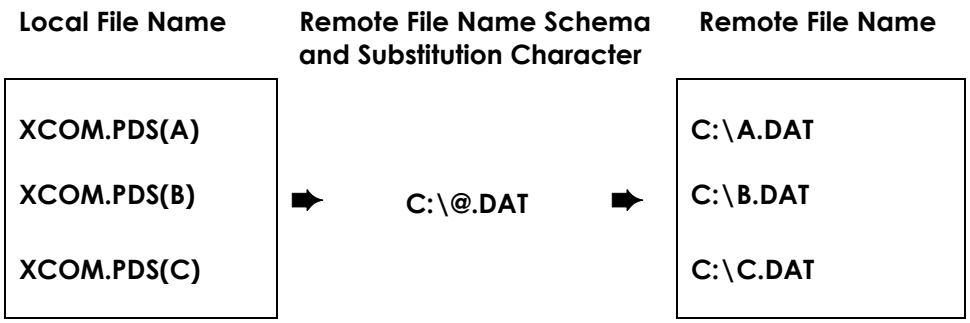
If the file name is longer than 59 characters, enter only a plus (+) sign in the first position of this field. Upon entering this value and completing all the fields of the screen, the Extended Remote File Name Entry screen will be displayed. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Remote File Name Entry Screen in this chapter.

### Remote File Substitution Character

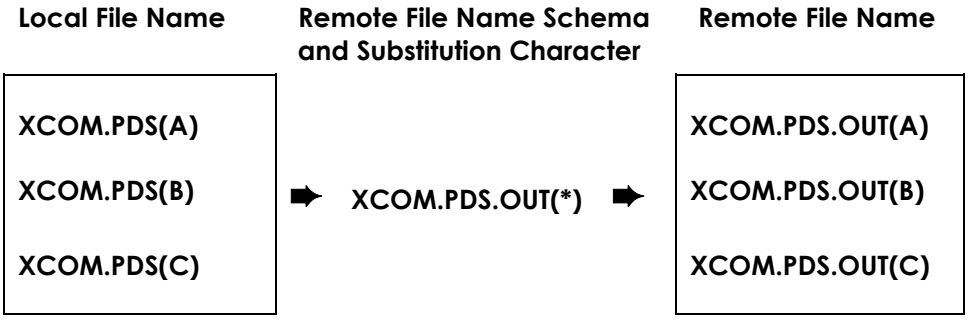
Specifies a character that is used in a Remote File Name to establish a schema for generating a unique file name for each member involved in a partitioned data set (PDS) transfer. The unique file name is derived by replacing the substitution character in the Remote File Name schema with the PDS member names. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport generates a separate transfer request for each selected PDS member. The PDS members to be transferred are selected from a member list, which is displayed when a PDS name is entered without any member name in the Local File Name field. (For information about how to select a PDS member from a member list, see Member Selection List in this chapter.)

For example, assume that from the partitioned data set XCOM.PDS the members A, B and C need to be transferred to a PC destination, where they are to be stored in the (remote) files C:\A.DAT, C:\B.DAT and C:\C.DAT, and that the at sign (@) is used as the remote file substitution character. To accomplish this task, you need to specify XCOM.PDS in the Local File Name field, @ in the Remote File Substitution Character field and C:\@.DAT as the file name schema in the Remote File Name field.

Once the XCOM.PDS members to be transferred have been selected from the member list Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport generates the following transfer requests:



In the following example, the schema for generating remote file names is based on a partitioned data set.




**Note:** If the remote file name schema contains multiple occurrences of the Remote File Substitution Character, only the first occurrence of the Substitution Character is used in the generation of Remote File Names

## Program Library

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is being transferred to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to transfer the file as a PDSE program library. This parameter is the equivalent to PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not involve a PDSE program library and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

**Notes**
There is no default value for this parameter. Unless YES is specified, the file is handled as a regular transfer.

### Create/Add/Replace

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is receiving the transferred data on the remote system. This is the file whose name appears in the Remote File Name field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| C(reate) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport attempts to create (allocate) a new file on the remote system. For information concerning the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see File Allocation Information Screen in this chapter. |
| A(dd) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds the records being transferred to the end of an existing file on the remote system.<br>For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file on the remote system or Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport will terminate the transfer with an error. |
| R(eplace) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport replaces the contents of a file on the remote system with the data being transferred.<br>If the file is indexed, the records with matching keys are replaced and those with non-matching keys are added. |

**Notes**
When transferring a partitioned data set, specify **C** only if the PDS itself is being created. If a new member is being sent to an existing PDS, specify **R** for Replace.

If you do not override the default value and the file already exists on the target system, the transfer terminates with an error.

**Default:** C(reate)

### Record Separators

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

**Note:** Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records. |
| N | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators. |

**Default:** N

### EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving computer is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| B | Indicates binary data. |
| E | Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code. |
| A | Indicates that the data is in ASCII code. |

**Default:** E

### Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length. |
| N | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL. |

**Notes**
This field is supported only by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM.

When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

**Default:** N

### Code Table

This is a 3-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to Unicenter CA-XCOM UNIX or Windows 2000, 2003, or XP partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 3 (bytes) | Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner. |

### Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

### Checkpoint Count

Specifies the interval at which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport takes a checkpoint (to be used to restart a suspended or failed file transfer). The length of the checkpoint interval is measured in terms of a number of blocks.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to take no checkpoints. |
| 1 to 9999 | Specifies the number of blocks that form a checkpoint interval. A checkpoint is taken whenever the specified number of blocks has been transferred.<br><br>**Note:** If record packing is not used, 1 record = 1 block. |

**Notes**

Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. Making the checkpoint interval too short will slow down file transfers; making it too long will increase the risk of data loss. It is recommended that the Checkpoint Count be set to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet and other high-speed networks, the Checkpoint Count should be set to the highest allowable value.

If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of 100.

### Compression Mode

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed lines.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. |
| NO | No data compression. |
| RLE | Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters. |
| COMPACT | Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text. |
| COMPACTL | Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text. |
| LZSMALL | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme. |
| LZMEDIUM | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme. |
| LZLARGE | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme. |
| HUFFMAN | Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes. |
| LZRW3 | General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression. |
| ZLIB(*n*) | Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9. |

**Note:** Not all compression modes are supported on all platforms.

**Default:** YES

### Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| NO | Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked. |
| LENGTH | Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.<br><br>When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows 2000, 2003, or XP, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators will be inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH. |
| CRLF | Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence. |

**Notes**

PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

### Transfer User Data

Allows the user to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. The user data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer. For further information on how to use this user data with the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport user exits, see the description of TDUDATA in General SYSIN01 Parameters in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | One to ten alphanumeric characters of any type of data to be associated with a transfer request. |

### System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

## Remote System Information

The Remote System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the remote or non-initiating Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security system on that system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the remote system are used for executing the transfer. |

**Notes**
If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

**Default:** None

### Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape. |
| N | Specifies that the remote data set does not reside on magnetic tape. |

**Notes**
If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen – MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry (see next section) – is displayed allowing tape-related information to be specified.

**Default:** N

### Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the user password associated with the user ID. |

**Notes**
This field is not displayed.

If the remote system is running IBM RACF, eTrust™ CA-ACF2® Security, or eTrust™ CA-Top Secret® Security, this parameter can be used to change the password on the remote system. To do this, use the following format:

```
oldpassword/newpassword
```

### Domain

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain associated with the remote server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 15 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain (user password and ID) associated with the remote server. |

**Notes**
Can only be used for transfers running under Windows 2000, 2003, or XP.

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | LOG requests that the main operator on the remote computer be notified.<br>If the remote computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or VAX system, the operator console is notified. |
| user_id | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |

**Default:** LOG

### Volume

Indicates the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files). This value can be up to 10 alphanumeric characters. |

**Notes**
If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters of this screen will be used.

If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, system-wide defaults (specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) will be used.

**Default:** Catalog information is used.

### Unit

Indicates the unit name on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the unit name on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files). This value can be up to eight alphanumeric characters. |

**Notes**
If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters of this screen is used.

If a data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, system-wide defaults (specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table) is used.

**Default:** Catalog information is used.

## Local System Information

The Local System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the local or transfer-initiating Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport system.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to 8 characters representing the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source computer. |

**Notes**
This parameter is ignored by the local security software system.

For conventional (that is, non-third-party) file transfers, this parameter is used to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screens.

The primary use of this parameter is for third-party processing. For example, a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in New York can request that a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.

**Default:** TSO user ID

### Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape. |
| N | Specifies that the local data set does not reside on magnetic tape. |

**Notes**
If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen – MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry (see next section) – is displayed allowing tape-related information to be specified.

**Default:** N

### Password

Specifies the password associated with the local User ID parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 characters representing the password associated with the local user ID parameter. |

**Notes**
This field does not display.

### Notify User

Specifies the local system user Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | LOG requests that the main operator on the local computer be notified.<br><br>If the local computer is a z/OS system, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport issues a WTO macro.<br><br>On an AS/400 or VAX system, the operator console is notified. |
| *user_id* | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |

**Default:** LOG

### Volume

Specifies the name of the volume serial where the local data set may be found.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to six alphanumeric characters representing the name of the volume serial where the local data set may be found. |

**Notes**
Used in conjunction with the local UNIT parameter.

The value must be the name of a volume currently mounted on this system, or problems in allocation may occur.

**Default:** Catalog information is used.

### Unit

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set. |

**Notes**
Used in conjunction with the local VOLUME parameter.

**Default:** Catalog information is used.

# MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry

The MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen is used to enter information relating to the use of magnetic tape in transfer processing.

## Screen

The MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen is displayed when Y is entered in the Tape field on the Send MVS File To Another System screen (described in the preceding section) or the Receive File From Another System screen (described later in this chapter).

A sample MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen follows:

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26              Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00                  TURKI01
04.300             MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry                11:34
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

                     Remote         Local
            Tape:    NO             NO    (YES¦NO)
   File Sequence:                         (nnnn) range: 1 to 9999
      Label Type:                         (SL¦NL¦NSL¦SUL¦BLP¦LTM¦AL¦AUL)
      Unit Count:                         (nn)   range: 1 to 20
  Volume Sequence:                        (nnn)  range: 1 to 255

          Output Tape Parameters:

         Density:                         (1¦2¦3¦4)
    Volume Count:                         (nnn)  range: 1 to 255
  Expiration Date:                        (yyddd¦yyyy/ddd¦+nnnn)
                            (note - +nnnn is retention period in days)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End

 COMMANDS ===>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry screen are described in the following.

### Tape

Specifies whether the remote/local data set resides on tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Indicates that the data set resides on tape. |
| NO | Indicates that the data set does not reside on tape. |

### File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 9999999 | Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape. |

### Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SL | Specifies the tape processing type SL. |
| NL | Specifies the tape processing type NL. |
| NSL | Specifies the tape processing type NSL. |
| SUL | Specifies the tape processing type SUL. |
| BLP | Specifies the tape processing type BLP. |
| LTM | Specifies the tape processing type LTM. |
| AL | Specifies the tape processing type AL. |
| AUL | Specifies the tape processing type AUL. |

### Unit Count

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 20 | Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system. |

### Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used. |

### Density

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 4 | Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape. |

### Volume Count

Specifies the number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set. |

### Expiration Date

Specifies the date when the data set is to be purged from tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *yyddd* | Specifies the expiration date of the tape data set. The expiration date is indicated with a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For instance, the expiration date 03021 represents year 2003 and the 21st day of that year. |
| *yyyy/ddd* | Specifies the expiration date of the tape data set. The expiration date is indicated with a four-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For instance, the expiration date 2003/021 represents year 2003 and the 21st day of that year. |
| +1 to +9999 | Specifies the number of days the data set is to be retained. For instance, +30 means that the data set is to be kept for 30 days before being purged from tape. |

## File Allocation Information Screen

The File Allocation Information screen is used to specify allocation parameters for a new data set. The parameter available on the File Allocation Information screen corresponds to standard z/OS data set allocation definitions.

This screen is automatically displayed if a non-existent file is specified in the Local File Name field of the Receive File From Another System screen. It can also be invoked by pressing the PF12 key on the Receive File From Another System screen.

If the remote system is a z/OS computer and the file specified in the Remote File Name field on the Send MVS File to Another System screen does not exist, press the PF12 key to invoke the File Allocation Information Screen. If the Remote File Name field is blank, the name in the Local File Name field will be used as the Remote File Name.

When the File Allocation Information screen is called from the Send MVS File To Another System screen, any allocation parameters set on it describe the file to be created on the remote system (the target of the send operation). When the File Allocation Information screen is called from the Receive File From Another System screen, any allocation parameters set on it describe the file to be created on the system initiating the receive operation.

## Parameter Defaults

The defaults for the allocation parameters have three different sources:

- If the data set already exists on the local system and the File Allocation Information screen is or is not used, the defaults come from catalog information.
- If the data set does not exist on the local system and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the defaults come from the parameter fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen.
- If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the defaults come from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

## Supported File Types

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports the creation of partitioned data sets and generation data groups. For more information, see the chapter "Processing Different File Types."

## Screen

A sample File Allocation Information screen follows:

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26            Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00                TURKI01
04.300              File Allocation Information                  13:50
------------------------------------------------------------------------

 Data set Name: NA1KT50.PROG(C)

Volume             ===>            (Blank for authorized default volume)
Unit               ===>            (Generic group name or unit address)
Space Units        ===>            (BLKS, TRKS, or CYLS)
Primary Quantity   ===>            (In above units)
Secondary Quantity ===>            (In above units)
Directory Blocks   ===>            (Zero for sequential data set)
Record Format      ===>
Record Length      ===>
Block Size         ===>
Data Class         ===>             (Blank for default data class)
Management Class   ===>             (Blank for default management class)
Storage Class      ===>             (Blank for default storage class)
Dataset Name Type  ===>             (LIBRARY,  PDS, or blank)
                                      (c) 2002 Computer Associates, Inc
------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End                                      11/Hold

 COMMAND ===>
F1=Help    F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the File Allocation Information screen are described in the following.

### Data set Name

Indicates the name of the new data set being created. This is a protected field and retains the value set in the previous screen.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 256 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the name of the new data set being created. |

### Volume Serial

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six alphanumeric characters | Specifies the volume on which the new data set should be allocated. |

### Generic Unit

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to eight alphanumeric characters | Specifies the generic unit name of a group of volumes on which the new data set should be allocated. |

### Space Units

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| BLKS, TRKS, or CYLS | Specifies whether the data set should be allocated in blocks, tracks, or cylinders. |

### Primary Quantity

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six numeric characters | Specifies the initial allocation request in the above space units. |

### Secondary Quantity

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six numeric characters | Specifies the secondary allocation request in the above space units. |

### Directory Blocks

This parameter is used only for partitioned data sets.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six numeric characters | Specifies the number of directory blocks. Specify 0 for sequential data sets. |

### Record Format

Determines the record format associated with the data set to be allocated.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| F | Fixed |
| FA | Fixed ASA |
| FB | Fixed Blocked |
| FBA | Fixed Blocked ASA |
| FBM | Fixed Blocked Machine |
| FBS | Fixed Blocked Standard |
| V | Variable |
| VA | Variable ASA |
| VB | Variable Blocked |

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| VBA | Variable Blocked ASA |
| VBM | Variable Blocked Machine |
| VBS | Variable Blocked Spanned |
| VS | Variable Spanned |
| U | Undefined |

### Record Length

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to seven numeric characters | Defines the logical record length of the file. |

### Block Size

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six numeric characters | Defines the block size of the file. |

### Data Class

Specifies the name of the data class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the 1- to 8-character data class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set. |

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### Management Class

Specifies the name of the management class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the 1- to 8-character management class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set. |

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### Storage Class

Specifies the name of the storage class for a new SMS-managed data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the 1- to 8-character storage class name to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set. |

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### Dataset Name Type

Specifies the data set definition.

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| LIBRARY | Defines a PDSE. |
| PDS | Defines a partitioned data set. |
| <blank> | Defines a partitioned or sequential data set based on the data set characteristics entered. |

**Note:** These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

**Range:** 1 to 8 characters

**Default:** None

## Send Report To Another System Screen

The Send Report To Another System screen is used to submit a z/OS data set for printing on a remote system. The data set being sent must exist as a valid cataloged data set on the sending system. The file is sent with embedded control characters (for example, ASA, Machine) retained.

```
04/10/26               Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00               TURKI01
04.300                Send Report To Another System               11:24
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Transfer ID:                                  Execution Priority:
Local File Name:
Local Tape Info-File Seq.:     Label Type:     Unit Count:    Vol. Seq.:
  Secure Socket(SSL): NO
  IP Name/Addr:     122.222.222.222                                Port:
  Print Destination--:                         Writer Name---------:
  Report Title-------:                         Print Class---------:
  Copies-------------: 001                     Hold Printing ------: N
  Form Type----------:                         Forms Control Buffer:
  Record Separators--: N                       Compression Mode----: YES
  EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII: E                       Pack Data Records---: NO
  Truncate Record----: N                       Transfer User Data--:
  Code Table --------:                         System User Data----:
     ---Remote System Information--- ¦  ----Local System Information----
User ID:                             ¦: TURKI01
Password:                            ¦:
Domain:                              ¦:
Notify User:                         ¦: TURKI01
 PFK  1/Help   3/End                                          11/Hold
 COMMAND ===>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the Send Report screen are described in the following.

### Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters associating a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. |

**Notes**
The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

**Default:** TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

### Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for a transfer request.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters representing the execution priority for this request. 1 is the lowest execution priority. |

**Notes**
When multiple Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

**Default:** 16

### Local File Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 56 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:<br>■ A 1- to 44-character data set name<br>■ An optional member name enclosed in parentheses<br>■ Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set<br>The user's TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted. |

Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name will send all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parentheses.

If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel will be displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File Name and Member Selection List in this chapter.

**Default:** The last data set name entered.

### File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 9999 | Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape. |

### Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SL | Specifies the tape processing type SL. |
| NL | Specifies the tape processing type NL. |
| NSL | Specifies the tape processing type NSL. |
| SUL | Specifies the tape processing type SUL. |
| BLP | Specifies the tape processing type BLP. |
| LTM | Specifies the tape processing type LTM. |
| AL | Specifies the tape processing type AL. |
| AUL | Specifies the tape processing type AUL. |

### Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units to be allocated on the system.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 20 | Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system. |

### Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape data set to be used.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used. |

### Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

### Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SNA destination name | Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Group name | Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names. (1 to 8 characters) |
| List name | Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Login user name | Specifies a user ID on the source computer whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer. (1 to 8 characters) |
| IP destination name | Specifies the IP destination name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 63 characters) |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the IP address of the remote system where the transfer is directed. |

**Notes**
The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for instance, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

**Default:** The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

## Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

**Note:** This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed. |
| N | Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed. |
| Q | Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner. |

**Default:** N

### Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

**Note:** This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at the remote system. |

**Notes**
If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### Print Destination

Specifies the name of the printer or other device on the remote system that is to receive the report. This destination is dependent upon the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 21 alphanumeric characters (Version=2 type transfer)<br><br>Up to 8 alphanumeric characters (Version=1 type transfer) | Specifies the name of the remote system device (typically, a printer) receiving the report. |

***Important!*** *Version does* ***not*** *refer to the release number of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.*

**Notes**
The value of the parameter corresponds to a printer ID when the report is sent to an AS/400. For AS/400, the print destination name can be a fully qualified printer name.

### Report Title

Describes the contents of the report being sent to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 21 alphanumeric characters | Text describing the contents of the report being sent to the remote system. |

**Notes**
Depending on the operating system running on the remote system, this parameter might only be used as a comment, or it might become part of the banner page produced with the report.

For example, Digital Equipment Corp. VAX/VMS systems will print this field in a banner page. On a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page with the values specified in the Print Class and Form Type parameters.

### Copies

Indicates the number of report copies to be printed on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 256 | Specifies the number of report copies to be printed on the remote system. |

**Default:** 1

### Form Type

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 12 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the type of form that is used for printing on the remote system. |

### Record Separators

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

**Note:** Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records. |
| N | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators. |

**Default:** N

### EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving computer is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| B | Indicates binary data. |
| E | Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code. |
| A | Indicates that the data is in ASCII code. |

**Default:** E

### Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length. |
| N | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL. |

**Default:** N

**Notes**
This field is supported only by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM.

When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

### Code Table

This is a 3-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to Unicenter CA-XCOM UNIX or Windows 2000, 2003, or XP partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 3 (bytes) | Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner. |

### Writer Name

Specifies the name of an external writer that is to process the report on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to eight alphanumeric characters | Specifies the name of an external writer that is to process the report on the remote system. |

**Notes**
This parameter may be specified for Version=2 type transfers.

### Print Class

Specifies the print class for this report on the remote system. This value is dependent on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| x | Specifies one alphanumeric character representing the print class for this report on the remote system. This value is dependent on the remote system. |

**Notes**
When sending a report to a Digital Equipment Corp. VAX computer, a valid value must be specified for Print Class or the print job fail.

**Default:** A

### Hold Printing

Indicates whether the report should be held when it is received on the remote system or readied for immediate printing.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | The report is held. |
| N | The report is printed immediately. |

**Default:** N

### Forms Control Buffer

Specifies the FCB name used by JES from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxx* | Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the FCB name used by JES from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system |

### Compression Mode

Specifies whether or not Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. |
| NO | No data compression. |
| RLE | Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters. |
| COMPACT | Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text. |
| COMPACTL | Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text. |
| LZSMALL | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme. |
| LZMEDIUM | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme. |
| LZLARGE | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme. |
| HUFFMAN | Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes. |
| LZRW3 | General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression. |
| ZLIB(*n*) | Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9. |

**Default:** YES

### Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| NO | Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked. |
| LENGTH | Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.<br><br>When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows 2000, 2003, or XP, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators will be inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH. |
| CRLF | Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence. |

**Notes**

PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

### Transfer User Data

Allows the user to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. The user data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 10 alphanumeric characters | Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request. |

### System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

## Remote System Information

The Remote System Information parameter fields of the Send Report screen are described in the following.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. Make this a user ID known to the security system resident on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 12 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system |

**Notes**
For a third-party file transfer, this parameter provides the user ID for the target remote system. (For more information about the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport security interface, see the chapter "Overview of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Security.")

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.

Many systems do not perform security checking on reports. If this is the case, skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

**Default:** The last remote user ID entered

### Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID. This value is not displayed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the remote user's password. |

**Notes**
If the remote system is running IBM RACF, eTrust CA-ACF2 Security, or eTrust CA-Top Secret Security, you can also use this parameter to change the password on the remote system by using this format:

```
oldpassword/newpassword
```

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *user_id* | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system.<br>If this user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed next time the user does log on. |
| LOG | LOG requests that the main operator on the remote computer be notified.<br>If, for example, the remote computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or VAX system, the operator console is notified. |

**Default:** LOG

## Local System Information

The following parameters are accessed under Local System Information:

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to eight alphanumeric characters | Specifies the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the source computer. |

**Notes**

This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.

To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional, non-third-party file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.

To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

**Default:** TSO user ID

### Password

Identifies the password associated with the above user ID. This value is not displayed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the password associated with the above user ID. |

### Domain

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain associated with the remote server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 15 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain (user password and ID) associated with the remote server. |

**Notes**
Can be used for transfers running under Windows 2000, 2003, or XP only.

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the local system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to eight alphanumeric characters | Specifies the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the local computer. |

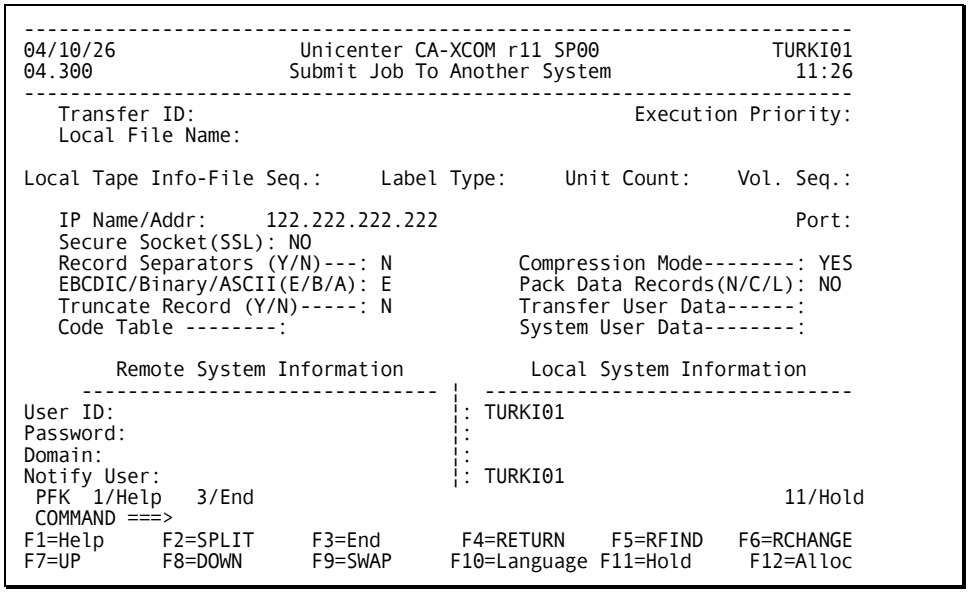
**Default:** LOG

# Submit Job To Another System Screen

The Submit Job To Another System screen provides Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with the information necessary to submit a job from a z/OS data set for execution on a remote system.

If the remote system is also a z/OS system, the job is submitted to an internal reader. For non-z/OS systems, the job is submitted to a comparable facility. This data set must contain the control statements necessary to execute the job on the remote system, for example, CL for a DCL for a Digital Equipment Corp. VAX computer, or JCL for a z/OS or VSE system.

**Note:** The data set being sent must exist as a valid cataloged data set on the local system.



## Parameter Fields

The following parameters are accessed on the Submit Job To Another System screen.

### Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters associating a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. |

**Notes**
The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

**Default:** TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

### Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters representing the execution priority for this request. 1 is the lowest execution priority. |

**Notes**
When multiple Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

**Default:** 16

### Local File Name

Indicates the name of the local data set being transferred. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 56 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:<br>■ A 1- to 44-character data set name<br>■ An optional member name enclosed in parentheses<br>■ Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set<br>■ The user's TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted. |

**Notes**
Use an asterisk to send multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name will send all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To send all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify this prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE all be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parentheses.

If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List panel will be displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Remote File Name and Member Selection List in this chapter.

**Default:** The last data set name entered.

### File Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 9999 | Specifies the sequence number of the data set on tape. |

### Label Type

Specifies the type of processing to be done on the tape data set.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SL | Specifies the tape processing type SL. |
| NL | Specifies the tape processing type NL. |
| NSL | Specifies the tape processing type NSL. |
| SUL | Specifies the tape processing type SUL. |
| BLP | Specifies the tape processing type BLP. |
| LTM | Specifies the tape processing type LTM. |
| AL | Specifies the tape processing type AL. |
| AUL | Specifies the tape processing type AUL. |

### Unit Count

Specifies the number of tape units to be allocated on the system.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 20 | Specifies the number of the units to be allocated on the system. |

### Volume Sequence

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume tape data set to be used.

**Note:** Leave the field blank for disk files.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume data set to be used. |

### Remote System Identification

Indicates the remote destination where the file is to be sent.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SNA destination name | Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Group name | Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names. (1 to 8 characters) |
| List name | Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Login user name | Specifies a user ID on the source computer whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer. (1 to 8 characters) |
| IP destination name | Specifies the IP destination name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 63 characters) |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the IP address of the remote system where the transfer is directed. |

**Notes**
The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for instance, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

**Default:** The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

### DROPSESS

Indicates whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport drops an LU-to-LU session at the conclusion of a scheduled file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport drops the session. |
| NO | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not drop the session. |
| QEMPTY | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to process all the transfers to a particular LU in the request queue before dropping the session. |

**Default:** NO

**Notes**
Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VAX and some Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for UNIX products do not support z/OS-initiated session establishment. Therefore, DROPSESS has no effect when the target of the transfer request is one of these platforms.

### Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

**Note:** This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at the remote system. |

**Notes**
If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to an SSL port on the remote partner. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

### Record Separators

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records.

**Note:** Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator, such as a line feed and carriage return, to delimit logical records. |
| N | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators. |

**Default:** N

### EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The receiving computer is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| B | Indicates binary data. |
| E | Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code. |
| A | Indicates that the data is in ASCII code. |

**Default:** E

**Notes**
EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal data.

### Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length. |
| N | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL. |

**Notes**
This field is supported only by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport mainframe products: Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM.

When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

**Default:** N

### Code Table

This is a 3-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to Unicenter CA-XCOM UNIX or Windows 2000, 2003, or XP partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 3 (bytes) | Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner. |

### Compression Mode

Specifies whether or not Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. |
| NO | No data compression. |
| RLE | Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters. |
| COMPACT | Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text. |
| COMPACTL | Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text. |
| LZSMALL | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme. |
| LZMEDIUM | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme. |
| LZLARGE | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme. |
| HUFFMAN | Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes. |
| LZRW3 | General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression. |

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| ZLIB(*n*) | Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9. |

**Default:** YES

### Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| NO | Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked. |
| LENGTH | Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.<br><br>When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on Windows 2000, 2003, or XP, and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators will be inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH. |
| CRLF | Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence. |

**Notes**

PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

### Transfer User Data

Allows the user to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. The user data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 10 alphanumeric characters | Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request. |

### System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

## Remote System Information

The Remote System Information parameter fields of the Submit Job screen are described in the following.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the transfer is to execute on the remote system. Make this a user ID known to the security system resident on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters |

**Notes**
For a third-party file transfer, this parameter provides the user ID for the target remote system. (For more information about the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport security interface, see the chapter "Overview of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Security.")

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.

**Note:** Many systems do not perform security checking on reports. If this is the case, skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

**Default:** The last remote user ID entered

## Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID. This value is not displayed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the remote user's password. |

If the remote system is running IBM RACF, eTrust CA-ACF2 Security, or eTrust CA-Top Secret Security, you can also use this parameter to change the password on the remote system by using this format:

```
oldpassword/newpassword
```

### Domain

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain associated with the remote server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 15 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain (user password and ID) associated with the remote server. |

**Note:** Can be used for transfers running under Windows 2000, 2003, or XP only.

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| user_id | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system.<br>If this user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed next time the user does log on. |
| LOG | LOG requests that the main operator on the remote computer be notified.<br>If, for example, the remote computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or VAX system, the operator console is notified. |

**Default:** LOG

## Local System Information

The Local System Information parameter fields of the Submit Job screen are described in the following.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the user ID whose privileges are used for executing this file transfer on the source computer. |

**Notes**
This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.

To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional, non-third-party file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.

To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

**Default:** TSO user ID

### Password

Identifies the password associated with the above user ID. This value is not displayed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the password associated with the above user ID. |

### Notify User

Specifies the user on the local system whom Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | Indicates that the main operator on the local computer be notified.<br>If the local computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or a VAX system, the operator console is notified. |
| User_id | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |

**Default:** TSO user ID

# Receive File From Another System Screen

The Receive File From Another System screen is used to provide Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with the information necessary to retrieve a data file from a remote system.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26              Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00               TURKI01
04.300             Receive File From Another System              11:27
------------------------------------------------------------------------
   Transfer ID:                                      Execution Priority:
   Local File Name:

   IP Name/Addr:     122.222.222.222                               Port:
   Remote File Name: MYFILE
   Program Library: NO                    Secure Socket(SSL): NO
   Create/Replace/Add (C/R/A): C          Checkpoint Count--------: 0
   Record Separators (Y/N)---: N          Compression Mode--------: YES
   EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII(E/B/A): B          Pack Data Records(N/C/L): NO
   Truncate Record (Y/N)-----: N          Transfer User Data------:
   Code Table --------:                   System User Data--------:
            Remote System Information          Local System Information
     ------------------------------- |  -------------------------------
User ID:           Tape (Y/N):       |: TURKI01       Tape (Y/N):
Password:                            |:
Domain:                              |:
Notify User: LOG                     |: TURKI01
Volume:            Unit:             |:                Unit:
 PFK  1/Help   3/End                                   11/Hold   12/Alloc
COMMAND ===>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the Receive File screen are described in the following.

### Transfer ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer. It complements the request number assigned by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to every locally initiated transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric or national characters identifying the file transfer. |

**Notes**
The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer IDs form a sequence that starts with 001 and is incremented by 1 for each transfer.

**Default:** Your TSO user ID (*uuuuuuu*) with a sequence number (*nnn*) appended, that is, *uuuuuuunnn*

### Execution Priority

Specifies the execution priority for this request.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies a priority to provide efficient scheduling in a busy transfer environment. 1 is the lowest execution priority. |

**Notes**
When multiple Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmissions are executing concurrently, transfers with higher execution priorities receive preferential service. In a busy Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport environment, unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, enhance processing efficiency by giving short file transfers a higher priority value than long-running transmissions.

**Default:** 16

### Local File Name

Indicates the name of the data set where the file being retrieved will be stored.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 56 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 56 characters consisting of the following:<br>A 1- to 44-character data set name<br>An optional member name enclosed in parentheses<br>Optional single quotation marks (apostrophes) to enclose the data set<br>The user's TSO profile prefix is inserted at the beginning of this entry unless the entry is enclosed in single apostrophes. If the TSO profile is set to NOPREFIX, nothing is inserted. |

**Default:** The last data set name entered

### Remote System Identification

Indicates the destination from which the file is to be retrieved. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SNA destination name | Specifies the SNA name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Group name | Specifies the name of a destination member defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Control Library. This member can contain a single SNA LU name or TCP/IP name or address or up to 16 SNA LU names. (1 to 8 characters) |
| List name | Specifies a list of SNA LU names and/or TCP/IP addresses. (1 to 8 characters) |
| Login user name | Specifies a user ID on the source computer whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer. (1 to 8 characters) |
| IP destination name | Specifies the IP destination name of the remote system where the transfer is directed. (1 to 63 characters) |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the IP address of the remote system where the transfer is directed. |

The contents of the Remote System Identification field reflect the choices made in the Primary Option Menu screen. The first item in the field identifies one of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport destination types, that is, the first item is one of the expressions IP Name/Addr, SNA LU Name, XCOM Group Name, XCOM List Name, or Login User Name, depending on what was entered as the destination type on the Primary Option Menu screen. If the first item in the field is IP Name/Addr, another field, (IP) Port, appears to the right on the same line. The second item in the Remote System Identification field is a specific destination name (or a number, in the case of an IP address). You cannot change the destination type (for instance, SNA LU Name to XCOM Group Name) but you can change the specific destination name or number.

**Default:** The remote destination specified on the Primary Option Menu

### Dropsess

Specifies whether a session with a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner should be terminated at the completion of a file transfer. Optional.

**Note:** This field is displayed only when an SNA type of partner is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Indicates that the session is to be terminated after the transfer has completed. |
| N | Indicates that the session is to be retained after the transfer has completed. |
| Q | Indicates that the session is to be terminated if there are no additional transfer requests for the current Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner. |

**Default:** N

### Port

Specifies the number of the IP port where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport listens at the remote system.

**Note:** This field is displayed on the screen only when an IP name or address is referenced in the Remote System Identification field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Identifies the IP port monitored (listened to) by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at the remote system. |

If this field is left blank, the port value specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### Remote File Name

Indicates the name of the file on the remote system that is being retrieved. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 256 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the name of the file name to be received from the partner system. |

You may use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard to retrieve multiple members of a partitioned data set. Specifying an asterisk for the member name will retrieve all members of a PDS, for example, SURVEYS(*). To retrieve all members beginning with a specific prefix, specify the prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, ALICE, and so on be transferred.

If no member name is entered for a partitioned data set, a Member Selection List screen will be displayed, allowing the selection of one or more members for transfer. For more information, see Member Selection List in this chapter.

In the VAX/VMS environment, brackets ([ ]) are used to indicate the directory in a complete file name specification. However, some EBCDIC environment keyboards do not provide brackets. In such cases, use braces ({ }) instead, because Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport will convert the braces to brackets.

**Note:** If the file name is longer than 59 characters, enter only a plus (+) sign in the first position of this field. Upon entering this value and completing all the fields of the screen, the Extended Remote File Name Entry screen will be displayed. This screen accepts file names of up to 256 characters. For more information, see Extended Remote File Name Entry Screen.

### Program Library

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file that is being transferred to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to transfer the file as a PDSE program library. This parameter is the equivalent to PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not involve a PDSE program library and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

**Note:** There is no default value for this parameter. Unless YES is specified, the file is handled as a regular transfer.

### Create/Add/Replace

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the file in which the transferred data are going to be received. This is the file whose name appears in the Local File Name field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| C(reate) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport attempts to create (allocate) a new file on the receiving system. For information concerning the provision of additional allocation parameters for this new file, see the File Allocation Information screen in this chapter. |
| A(dd) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds the records being transferred to the end of an existing file (named in the Local File Name field).<br><br>For an indexed file, the keys must not match those in the file on the local system or Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport terminates the transfer with an error. |
| R(eplace) | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport replaces the contents of a file on the local (initiating) system with the data being transferred.<br><br>If the file is indexed, the records with matching keys are replaced and those with non-matching keys are added. |

**Notes**
When transferring a partitioned data set, specify **C** only if the PDS itself is being created. If a new member is being sent to an existing PDS, specify **R** for Replace.

If you do not override the default value and the file already exists on the target system, the transfer terminates with an error.

**Default:** C(reate)

### Record Separators

Specifies whether the receiving Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds record separators (line feed and/or carriage return) to delimit logical records.

**Note:** Skip this field unless you are sending data to an ASCII computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport adds a record separator to delimit logical records. |
| N | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not add record separators. |

**Default:** N

### EBCDIC/Binary/ASCII

Indicates the type of transferred data. The computer from which the data are retrieved is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| B | Indicates binary data. |
| E | Indicates that the data is in EBCDIC code. |
| A | Indicates that the data is in ASCII code. |

**Note**
EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal fields.

**Default:** E

### Secure Socket (SSL)

Informs Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to handle the security of the transfer to the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use OpenSSL for the transfer of the file and that it must connect to a SSL port on the remote partner. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that the file does not require a secure connection and should be handled as a regular file transfer. |

### Checkpoint Count

Specifies the interval at which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport takes a checkpoint (to be used to restart a suspended or failed file transfer). The length of the checkpoint interval is measured in terms of a number of blocks.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to take no checkpoints. |
| 1 to 9999 | Specifies the number of blocks that form a checkpoint interval. A checkpoint is taken whenever the specified number of blocks has been transferred.<br><br>**Note:** If record packing is not used, 1 record = 1 block. |

Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. Making the checkpoint interval too short will slow down file transfers; making it too long will increase the risk of data loss. It is recommended that the Checkpoint Count be set to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet and other high-speed networks, the Checkpoint Count should be set to the highest allowable value.

If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the Checkpoint Count should be a multiple of 100.

### Compression Mode

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the receiving system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed lines.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. |
| NO | No data compression. |
| RLE | Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters. |
| COMPACT | Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text. |
| COMPACTL | Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text. |
| LZSMALL | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a small memory allocation scheme. |
| LZMEDIUM | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a medium memory allocation scheme. |
| LZLARGE | Lempel-Ziv 77 compression with a large memory allocation scheme. |
| HUFFMAN | Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes. |
| LZRW3 | General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression. |
| ZLIB(*n*) | Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The *n* value can be 1 through 9. |

**Default:** YES

### Truncate Record

Specifies how records exceeding the maximum logical record length (LRECL) are to be handled.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that records larger than the maximum LRECL are to be truncated to the maximum record length. |
| N | Specifies that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to terminate the file transfer upon receiving a record larger than the maximum LRECL. |

**Notes**

This field is supported only by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport mainframe products, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE, and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM.

When a record is truncated, the data not within the LRECL limit is lost.

**Default:** N

### Code Table

This is a 3-character alphanumeric field used for specifying the translation table to be used by the remote partner for this particular transfer only. This field is applicable only for transfers to Unicenter CA-XCOM UNIX or Windows 2000, 2003, or XP partners, and only if their INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 3 (bytes) | Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner. |

### Pack Data Records

Specifies whether record packing is to be used on a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| NO | Specifies that no record packing is used. The data are sent unblocked. |
| LENGTH | Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member. |
| CRLF | Specifies that the records are to be packed into blocks separated by a C(arriage)R(eturn)L(ine)F(eed) byte sequence. |

PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

Platforms that understand PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.

CRLF packing can be used with text files only. It is also used when communicating with older releases of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on PC-DOS and OS/2.

### Transfer User Data

Allows the user to specify up to 10 bytes of any type of data to be associated with the transfer request. The user data is sent to all user exits and written to the history file upon completion of the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 10 alphanumeric characters | Specifies data to be associated with the transfer request. |

### System User Data

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

## Remote System Information

The Remote System Information fields of the Receive File From Another System screen pertain to the remote or non-initiating Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system. It should be a user ID known to the security interface of that system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to 12 alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the remote system are used for executing the transfer. |

**Notes**
If the remote system does not perform security checking, you can skip this and the Remote Password parameter.

To send a blank parameter value to the remote system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the remote system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the remote system.

**Default:** The last remote user ID entered

### Tape

Indicates whether the remote data set resides on magnetic tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that the remote data set resides on magnetic tape. |
| N | Specifies that the remote data set does not reside on magnetic tape. |

**Notes**
If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen – MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry – is displayed, allowing tape-related information to be specified. See the section MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry Screen earlier in this chapter.

**Default:** N

### Password

Identifies the password associated with the remote user ID.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 alphanumeric characters representing the user password associated with the remote user ID. |

**Notes**
If the remote system is running IBM RACF, eTrust CA-ACF2 Security, or eTrust CA-Top Secret Security, this parameter can be used to change the password on the remote system. To do this, use the following format:

*oldpassword/newpassword*

### Domain

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain associated with the remote server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 15 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 15 alphanumeric characters representing the domain (user password and ID) associated with the remote server. |

**Notes**
Can only be used for transfers running under Windows 2000, 2003, or XP.

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the remote system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | Indicates that the main operator on the remote computer be notified.<br>If the remote computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or a VAX system, the operator console is notified. |
| *User_id* | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the remote system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |

**Default:** LOG

### Volume

Indicates the volume on the remote system on which the file is to be created (or resides, for existing non-cataloged files).

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxx* | Specifies the name of the volume serial where the remote data set may be found or created. This value can be up to six alphanumeric characters. |

**Default:** The volume name determined by the remote system catalog

### Unit

Indicates the unit on the remote system from which the file is to be retrieved.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the unit name on the remote system from which the file is to be retrieved. This value can be up to eight alphanumeric characters. |

**Default:** The unit determined by the remote system catalog

## Local System Information

The Local System Information fields of the Send MVS File To Another System screen pertain to the local or transfer-initiating Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport system.

### User ID

Identifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source (transfer-initiating) computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 characters | Specifies the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges this file transfer is to execute on the source computer. |

**Notes**
This information is primarily used for third-party processing. For example, a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in New York could request that a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Los Angeles send a file to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport node in Chicago.

To use this feature, all systems must be identified to VTAM and running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher. For conventional (that is, non-third-party) file transfers, use this parameter to identify the user that initiated the transfer. This is useful when performing operator tracking and control functions through the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control screen.

To send a blank parameter value to the source system, enter " ", inserting at least one blank space between the quotation marks. Do this when the source system supplies its own default value for the user ID under whose access privileges the file transfer is to execute on the source system.

**Default:** TSO user ID

### Tape

Indicates whether the local data set resides on magnetic tape.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Specifies that the local data set resides on magnetic tape. |
| N | Specifies that the local data set does not reside on magnetic tape. |

**Notes**
If you enter Y in the Tape field, a new screen – MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry – is displayed, allowing tape-related information to be specified. See MVS Extended Tape Parameter Entry Screen earlier in this chapter.

**Default:** N

### Password

Specifies the password associated with the local User ID parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the password associated with the local user ID parameter. |

**Notes**
The value entered in this field is not displayed.

### Notify User

Identifies the user on the receiving system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to notify once the transfer completes.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | Indicates that the main operator on the local computer be notified.<br>If the local computer is a z/OS system, a WTO macro is issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.<br>On an AS/400 or a VAX system, the operator console is notified. |
| User_id | If any value but LOG is given, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as a specific user ID on the local system. If that user is not logged on when the transfer completes, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |

**Default:** LOG

### Volume

Specifies the name of the volume serial where the local data set may be found or created.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to six alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to six alphanumeric characters representing the name of the volume serial where the local data set may be found or created. |

**Notes**
Used in conjunction with the local Unit parameter.

The value must be the name of a volume currently mounted on this system, or problems in allocation may occur.

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters entered on that screen will be used to create the data set.

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the file allocation parameter values specified in the Default Options Table will be used to create the data set.

**Default:** Catalog information will be used if the data set exists.

### Unit

Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 10 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the unit name to be used in locating the local data set. |

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is used, the parameters entered on that screen will be used to create the data set.

If the data set does not exist and the File Allocation Information screen is not used, the file allocation parameter values specified in the Default Options Table is used to create the data set.

**Notes**
This parameter is used in conjunction with the local Volume parameter.

**Default:** Catalog information is used if the data set exists.

## Extended Remote File Name Entry Screen

The MVS Extended Remote File Name Entry screen is used to specify a Remote File Name longer than 65 characters. A maximum of 256 characters is allowed. It is accessed from the Send File or Receive File screens by entering a plus sign (**+**) in the first position of the Remote File Name field and pressing ENTER.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26              Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00              TURKI01
                   MVS Extended Remote File Name Entry          14:09
--------------------------------------------------------------------------


   Remote File Name:    (Maximum 256 characters)







--------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End

 COMMANDS ===>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold     F12=Alloc
```

# Japanese Character Set Support Screen

The Japanese Character Set Support Screen is used to transfer the Japanese EBCDIC data. It is accessed from all XCOM ISPF panels by pressing PF10.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26                 Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00             ISHYO05
04.300              Japanese Character Set Support Screen         03:18
------------------------------------------------------------------------


   EBCDIC Japanese Data:    E   (E or K)  Lower-case English or Katakana
                                          in data

   EBCDIC Japanese Control: E   (E or K)  Lower-case English or Katakana
                                          in header

   Delete Shift:            D   (D or C)  Delete Shift-in & Shift-out
                                          characters or convert to spaces

   Double byte code:        0             Local double byte character set
                                          characters or convert to spaces
                                                      0 - IBM
                                                      5 - PS/55
                                                      1 - AX-1
                                                      2 - AX-2
------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End                                  11/Hold    12/Show
COMMANDS ===>
F1=Help    F2=SPLIT    F3=End      F4= RETURN     F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP      F8-DOWN     F9= SWAP   F10=Language   F11=Hold      F12=ALLOC
```

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the Japanese Character Set Support Screen are described in the following.

### EBCDIC Japanese Data

Specifies whether the data file contains Katakana characters.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| K | The data file being transferred contains Katakana characters rather than English lower-case. |
| E | The data file does not contain Katakana characters. |

**Default:** E

### EBCDIC Japanese Control

Specifies whether the header fields contain Katakana characters.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| K | The control information (header fields) being transferred contains Katakana characters rather than English lower-case. |
| E | The control information does not contain Katakana characters. |

**Default:** E

### Delete Shift

Specifies whether DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed or converted to spaces.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| C | The DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are converted to spaces. |
| D | The DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed. |

**Default:** D

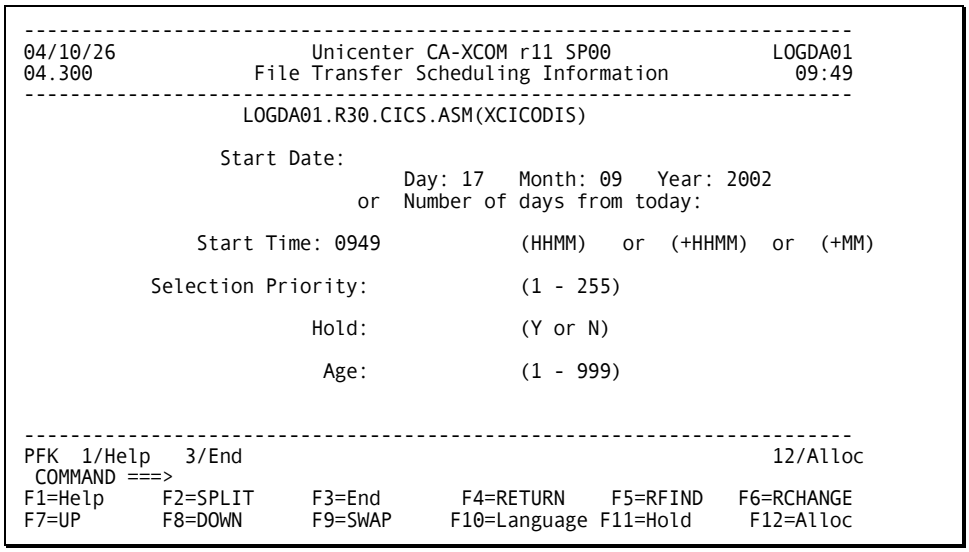
### Double Byte Code

Identifies the local double byte character set for Japanese conversions.

**Note:** This parameter is no longer supported. IBM double byte character set only is supported.

# File Transfer Scheduling Information Screen

The File Transfer Scheduling Information screen contains the optional parameters related to file transfer scheduling. This screen is displayed only if a file transfer is requested to be queued via the Queue for Execution field on the Primary Option Menu and the user enters the SCHEDULE command (PF11/23) from any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System).


04/10/26 Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00 LOGDA01
04.300 File Transfer Scheduling Information 09:49
LOGDA01.R30.CICS.ASM(XCICODIS)
Start Date:
Day: 17 Month: 09 Year: 2002
or Number of days from today:
Start Time: 0949 (HHMM) or (+HHMM) or (+MM)
Selection Priority: (1 - 255)
Hold: (Y or N)
Age: (1 - 999)
PFK 1/Help 3/End 12/Alloc
COMMAND ===>
F1=Help F2=SPLIT F3=End F4=RETURN F5=RFIND F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP F8=DOWN F9=SWAP F10=Language F11=Hold F12=Alloc

## Parameter Fields

The parameter fields of the File Transfer Scheduling Information screen are described in the following.

### Start Date

Specifies the date the transfer is to begin.

The start date can be defined in absolute or relative terms:

- To define a start date in absolute terms, enter a numeric value in each of the three fields labeled Day, Month and Year as follows:

| Field | Value |
|---|---|
| Day | 1 to 31<br>(a day of the month) |
| Month | 1 to 12<br>(a month of the year interpreted according to the following chart:<br>`1 = January  2 = February  3 = March  4 = April`<br>`5 = May  6 = June  7 = July  8 = August`<br>`9 = September 10 = October  11 = November  12 = December`) |
| Year | *nnnn* (a 4-digit designation for a year) |

- To define a start date in relative terms, enter a number in the range 1-999 in the field labeled Number of days from today. The number entered in this field indicates that the transfer is to start in that many days from today (the current date). For example, if 1 is entered in this field, the transfer will start one day from today or tomorrow. Entering 7 in this field means that the transfer is to start seven days or one week from now.

**Default:** Current date

### Start Time

Specifies the time the transfer is to begin.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *hhmm* | Specifies the hour and minute of the day when the transfer is to begin in the 24-hour clock format.<br><br>The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.<br><br>For example, to schedule a transfer to start at (not before) 2 p.m., specify 1400. |
| +*hhmm* | Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a number of hours (*hh*) and minutes (*mm*) after the current hour and minute.<br><br>The range of values for the hour (*hh*) is 00-24. The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.<br><br>For example, if the current time is 1200 (noon), then specifying +0340 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 3 hours and 40 minutes after the current time, that is, at 3:40 p.m. (or 1540 in the 24-hour clock format) |
| +*mm* | Specifies the transfer start time in terms of a certain number of minutes (*mm*) after the current minute.<br><br>The range of values for the minute (*mm*) is 00-59.<br><br>For example, if the current time is 1710 (or 5:10 p.m.), then specifying +20 as the transfer start time means that the transfer is to start 20 minutes from the current minute (10), that is, at 5:30 p.m. (or 1730 in the 24-hour clock format). |

**Notes**

If no value (or a sequence of spaces) is entered in the Start Time field, the start time defaults to the current time. If a value is entered in the Start Time field, all digit positions indicated by the format must be filled. Thus, neither 1 nor 01 is a valid start time specification for 1 a.m.; the correct specification in this case is 0100. Similarly, you cannot specify +5 to indicate that a transfer is to start 5 minutes from now; instead, you must specify two digits, +05, as indicated by the format (+*mm*).

**Default:** Current time

### Selection Priority

Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies scheduling (selection) priority for the file transfer. One is the lowest priority. |

**Notes**
Do not confuse this parameter with Execution Priority, which applies after the file transfer has begun executing.

In situations where multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time), those with higher selection priorities are scheduled first.

**Default:** 16

### Hold

Prevents a queued transfer from executing until explicitly released by a Menu Interface SELECT or operator console RELEASE command (both discussed later).

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y | Hold a queued transfer until released. |
| N | Do not hold a queued transfer. |

**Default:** N

## Age

Overrides the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default purging interval, which is the number of days this request can remain on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 999 | Specifies a number of days that the request can remain on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport queue before being purged. |

**Notes**
The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, Hold status, or Suspended status. Automatic queue purging is performed by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport each time the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.

Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer.

**Default:** As specified for the AGE parameter of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

# Member Selection List

Specifying the name of a partitioned data set without a member name in the Local File Name field on any of the file transfer screens (Send MVS File To Another System, Submit Job To Another System, Send Report To Another System, or Receive File From Another System) automatically brings up a Member Selection List screen that follows, which lists the members of that partitioned data set. This list allows one or more of the members in the data set to be selected for transfer to or from the remote system.

```
MEMBERLIST -- DA1SZ95.XCOM.R11.SAMPLIB ---------------- ROW 00001 OF 00036
COMMAND ===>                                              SCROLL ===> PAGE
 NAME         Prompt    SIZE    CREATED       CHANGED              ID
@INDEX                    42    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
APPLXCOM                  76    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
ASM#TBLS                  56    03/03/20     03/03/23 12:11      DA1EG79
ASMACF2U                  44    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
DEFHIST                  136    03/03/20     03/04/07 11:41      DA1SZ95
DEFQSAM                   45    03/03/20     03/04/07 11:43      DA1SZ95
DEFRRDS                   51    03/03/20     03/04/07 11:37      DA1SZ95
DFHTCT                    15    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
INSTJCL                  112    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
ISR@PRIM                  51    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
LINKACF2                  25    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
SAMPCOB                   88    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
XCOM                      17    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
XCOMACF2                 434    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
XCOMADMT                  25    03/03/20     03/03/23 11:23      DA1EG79
XCOMDEST                  14    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
XCOMDFLT                  74    03/03/20     03/03/23 11:04      DA1EG79
XCOMEX01                 102    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
XCOMEX02                3516    03/03/20     03/03/20 17:03         XCOM
```

The display screen follows the format established for the ISPF Copy function (ISPF Option 3.3) and contains two fields into which the user may enter data:

| Field (and location) | Definition |
|---|---|
| Line command (left of the member name) | Selects a member for a file transfer.<br>Enter a letter **S** in this field to select that member for file transfer.<br>**Note:** Multiple members may be selected for transfer only if the Queue for Execution field in the Primary Menu has been set to **N**, indicating that the transfers are not to be queued, but will execute immediately. |
| User (right of the member name) | Indicates a new name applicable when the member is stored on the remote system; and displays the results of a member selection.<br>A value of ***SELECTD** indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport has successfully selected this member and has generated parameters for its transfer.<br>***NOTSEL** indicates one of three possibilities:<br>■ The member was not selected.<br>■ Multiple members were selected when the Queue for Execution field was set to or defaulted to Y.<br>■ Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport has determined or assumed that the Remote File is not a partitioned data set.<br>With multiple member selection, each member except the first will be marked ***NOTSEL**. (Only the first member is transferred.)<br>For *NOTSEL values, press the Help key (PF1/13) to see why the member was not selected. Pressing the Help key again will provide a definition of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's selection criteria. |

To exit the Member Selection List screen, press the END key (PF3). This will initiate the transfer request.

To exit the Member Selection List screen without initiating the transfer request, enter **CANCEL** on the Command Line.

# Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control

The File Transfer Display Select screen is the entry point for displaying a list of one or more of the following options:

- Inactive file transfers; file transfers that have not started yet
- Active file transfers; file transfers that are currently in progress
- Completed file transfers

Use the display to view information and change the processing parameters applicable to one or more file transfers.

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
04/10/26              Unicenter CA-XCOM r11 SP00                TURKI01
04.300              File Transfer Display Select                  09:52
--------------------  CA-XCOM Server: XCSDSL  ------------------------

    Select Transfers ===>   Inactive
                            Active
                            Completed

  Limit display to transfers for the following:

  Requesting User ID ===> TURKI01     Remote System TCP/IP (Y/N) ===>

    Remote System ID ===>

      Request Number ===>

         Transfer ID ===>

   Date Range: Start ===>             (YYYYMMDD)
                End  ===>             (YYYYMMDD)
   Maximum Entries:  ===>             (NNNN)

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PFK  1/Help   3/End                          (C) 2002 COMPUTER ASSOCIATES, INC.
 COMMAND ===>
F1=Help     F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND   F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP       F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold    F12=Alloc
```

## Selecting a Display Option

To display a list of file transfers from one or more categories (Inactive, Active, Completed), enter a non-blank character in front of each category that you wish to obtain information about and press ENTER. For example, to display a list of all file transfers that are yet to start and those that are already underway, place a non-blank character in front of the file transfer categories Inactive and Active (For more information, see the XCOM Transfer Request Display screen in this chapter.) The transfers appearing in the list include locally initiated, remotely initiated, indirect, and third-party initiated file transfers.

## Modifying the Filtering Options

You can filter the information displayed further by entering values in the other fields on this screen. For example, if you want the status of a file transfer request with transfer ID TUESUPDT, enter TUESUPDT in the transfer ID field and select all transfer categories (Inactive, Active, Completed). This provides a display containing any transfers, whether they are pending, in-progress, or completed, with a transfer ID of TUESUPDT. You can further limit this list by user ID, remote system name, a request number, or a range of start and end dates and times.

The source for the file transfers to be displayed in the list depends on the value in the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Server field in the Primary Option Menu. By specifying the APPLID of another Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server, you can obtain a list of the pending, active and completed file transfers on that server for display or modification purposes.

**Note:** If an APPLID is one of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server, you can display a list of pending, active, and completed transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. However, changes cannot be made to this list of transfers; changes can only be made when looking at an individual XCOMPLEX Worker Server transfer list.

## Parameter Fields

The entries in the fields of the File Transfer Display Select screen are used as filters to limit the number of file transfer requests that appear in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen. A blank in any field indicates that the field should not be used as a filter (that is, file transfers with any value in that field will be displayed).

**Note:** You must fill in one of these parameter fields to access the history log. Do not press ENTER until you fill in at least one of these fields.

If you get a fatal VTAM error while attempting to communicate with the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server, history log information will not be displayed.

**Note:** Be specific in filtering the information displayed. This is especially advisable at sites where there is considerable Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport activity. Otherwise, screen displays could be cluttered with masses of irrelevant information.

## Parameters

The parameters that can be entered on this screen are described below.

### Requesting User ID

Limits the file transfer requests displayed to those requested under the authority of the specified user ID.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 12 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the user ID that requested the transfers you want to display. |

**Default:** TSO user ID

### Remote System TCP/IP

Indicates the value specified in the Remote System ID field.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Y(es) | Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents an IP name or address. |
| N(o) | Specifies that the value in the Remote System ID field represents a specific logical unit name, user, or group. |

**Default:** All remote system names except IP values if Remote System ID filled in.

### Remote System ID

Limits the file transfers displayed to only those related to this remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 53 characters | Specifies either a specific logical unit name, a specific user, a group name, or an IP name or address. The transfer is limited to this remote name. |

**Default:** All remote system names

### Request Number

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 6 numeric characters | Limits the list to transfers that contain this specific request number. |

**Default:** All request numbers

### Transfer ID

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 10 alphanumeric characters | Limits the file transfers displayed to those that match this transfer ID. |

**Default:** All transfer IDs

### Date Range

Specifies the period of time from which file transfer information is requested: the year, month, and day, as in 20040212 (February 12, 2004).

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *yyyymmdd* | For **Start**, specifies the start date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.<br>For **End**, specifies the end date of the period from which file transfer information is requested.<br>*yyyy*=year<br>*mm*=month<br>*dd*=day<br>For example, 20040212 indicates February 12, 2004. |

**Default:**

- All dates (when both the start and end date are unspecified).
- Today's date (when no end date is specified).

### Maximum Entries

Limits the number of file transfers displayed for a particular server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to four numeric characters | Specifies the maximum number of transfers for a certain server or for each XCOMPLEX Worker Server when the APPLID is of an XCOMPLEX Admin Server. |

# Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display Screen

The XCOM Transfer Request Display screen provides information on the set of file transfers defined on the File Transfer Display Select screen.

```
--------------CA-XCOM Transfer Request Display-----------------------ROW 1 OF 8
COMMAND INPUT ===>                                                SCROLL===>PAGE
                      CA-XCOM Server:  XCSDSDL
   Req     Trans               Prty                Where      Start
S  Num     Type    Xfer-ID    SL EX   User ID      Started  Date     Time Status
-  ------  ------  ---------  ------  -----------  -------- --------_---- ------
  001009   SENDFIL DA1SZ95I   16 16   DA1SZ95      LOCAL    20040828 1414 COMPLT
    Remote System: LU30107
        LOCL FILE: DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(@INDEX)
        REMT FILE: C:\XCOMDATA\@INDEX.SAM

  001010   SENDFIL DA1SZ95I   16 16   DA1SZ95      LOCAL    20040828 1413 COMPLT
   Remote System: LU30107
        LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(APPLXCOM)
        REMT FILE:C:\XCOMDATA\APPLXCOM.SAM

  001011   SENDFIL DA1SZ95I   16 16   DA1SZ95      LOCAL    20040828 1412 COMPLT
   Remote System: LU30107
        LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(ASM#TBLS)
        REMT FILE:C:\XCOMATA\ASM#TBLS.SAM

  001012   SENDFIL DA1SZ95I   16 16   DA1SZ95      LOCAL    20040828 1411 COMPLT
   Remote System: LU30107
        LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(ASMACF2U)
        REMT FILE:C:\XCOMDATA\ASMACF2U.SAM

  001013   SENDFIL DA1SZ95I   16 16   DA1SZ95      LOCAL    20040828 1251 COMPLT
   Remote System: LU30107
        LOCL FILE:DA1SZ95.XCOM.R223.SAMPLIB(ISR@PRIM)
        REMT FILE:C:\XCOMDATA\ISR@PRIM.SAM

F1=Help      F2=SPLIT     F3=End       F4=RETURN    F5=RFIND    F6=RCHANGE
F7=UP        F8=DOWN      F9=SWAP     F10=Language F11=Hold    F12=Alloc
```

## Sorting Transfer Request Information

Initially, transfer request information is displayed in order of transfer request numbers (Req Num). By using the SORT command, the initial display can be sorted in several different ways. The format of the SORT command is as follows:

```
SORT sort_field
```

where *sort_field* represents one of the sort criteria listed and described in the following table (the items in parentheses are valid abbreviations):

| Sort Criterion | Description |
|---|---|
| DATE | Start date |
| LOCFILE (LF, LFILE) | Local file name |
| REMOTE (REMSYS, RMT, RSYS) | Remote system |
| REQNUM (RNUM) | Request number |
| REMFILE (RF, RFILE) | Remote file name |
| TIME | Start time |
| USERID (UID) | User ID |
| XFERID (XID) | Transfer ID |

For example, to sort transfer request information by the remote file name, one of the following commands needs to be entered in the COMMAND INPUT field of the Transfer Request Display screen:

```
SORT REMFILE
SORT RF
SORT RFILE
```

## Locating a Request

A particular file transfer request may be located by using the scroll keys PF7 (scroll up) and PF8 (scroll down) or the LOCATE command discussed later in this chapter in Using the LOCATE Command. For detailed information about the transfer, enter **S** or **D** in the S field and press ENTER.

## Using the LOCATE Command

If you know some identifying attributes for a particular file transfer, you can use the LOCATE command to position the display at that file transfer.

Enter a command of the following format on the COMMAND INPUT line:

```
LOC attribute_label identifier
```

Provide only one attribute label for each LOC entry. The allowable attribute labels are as follows:

- DATE (start date)
- LOCFILE, LFILE, or LF (local data set)
- REMFILE, RFILE, or RF (remote data set)
- REMOTE, REMSYS, RSYS, or RMT (remote system name)
- REQNUM or RNUM (request number)
- TIME (start time)
- USER ID or UID (local user ID)
- XFERID or XID (transfer ID)

For example, to locate a file transfer with the request number 70342, enter the following:

```
LOC RNUM 70342
```

The display will be repositioned so that the file transfer whose request number is 70342 appears as the first entry on the screen.

The identifier of the LOCATE command can also contain a wildcard character, * (asterisk), representing any character sequence. For instance, the LOCATE command **LOC XID BOY*** will cause Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to display all file transfers whose transfer IDs (XID) begin with the three characters BOY (for example, BOYCOTT, BOYD, BOYSCOUT, and so on).

## Unprotected (Control) Fields

Many of the fields on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen are solely informational and cannot be altered (that is, they are protected). However, some fields are unprotected and allow you to change processing parameters for a file transfer.

**Note:** Modifications are only allowed when listing transfers for an individual server, and not when listing transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connect to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

The unprotected fields are as follows:

- S (selection command)
- Prty SL (scheduling priority)
- Prty EX (execution priority)
- Start Time
- Start Date

To change the current values in control fields, type over them.

## Selection Commands

Listed below are Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's selection commands. To use a selection command, enter it in the column labeled S next to a transfer request number (REQ NUM), and then press ENTER.

| Command | Definition |
|---|---|
| S | Displays detailed information about a file transfer. |
| D | Displays detailed information about a file transfer. |
| C | Cancels a file transfer. |
| H | Holds a file transfer. |
| A | Releases a file transfer. |
| P | Suspends a file transfer. |
| R | Resumes a file transfer. |

## Protected (Display) Fields

Fields on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display screen that are informational and cannot be overwritten have the same meanings as their counterparts on the screens used to define a file transfer request.

**Note:** The USERID field displays the local user ID designated when this file transfer request was made.

## Status Fields

The rightmost column on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Status Display screen indicates the status of each displayed file transfer. The terms used to indicate transfer status in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport are listed and explained in the following table.

| Status Term | Explanation |
|---|---|
| ACTIVE | The transfer is currently in progress. |
| CANCLD | The transfer was cancelled before it began executing (compare with the TERMTD status). |
| COMPLT | The transfer has completed successfully. |
| HELD | The transfer is being held and must be released manually to be eligible for execution.<br>To release the transfer, enter **A** in the S field. |
| INACT | The transfer is pending and eligible to begin as soon as it reaches its start time/date. If the transfer's start time has been reached and the transfer has not started, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport may be waiting for a session to become available or be established, or the transfer request may not have reached the top of the target computer's queue. |
| LOCFER | The transfer could not commence because of a problem involving the local file. (For example, it could not be accessed because of a security violation.)<br>To view the associated error messages, select a detailed display by entering either **S** or **D** in the S column. |

| Status Term | Explanation |
|---|---|
| LOGCER | The transfer was aborted when the remote computer detected a fatal processing error. The remote computer sends at least one descriptive error message to this computer.<br><br>To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column. |
| OTHERR | An error that did not fall into the LOCFER, LOGCER, or VTAMER categories caused this transfer to fail.<br><br>To view the associated error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column. |
| REMSUS | The transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the remote system. |
| SUSPND | The transfer was suspended by a user or an operator on the local system. |
| TERMTD | The transfer was terminated by a local operator console command. |
| *UNKN* | Contact Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport technical support if this status is indicated. |
| NETERR | The transfer was aborted because of a network error. The remote computer will send at least one descriptive error message to the initiating computer.<br><br>To view the error messages, enter either **S** or **D** in the S column. |

# Detailed File Transfer Display

Information on a particular file transfer request is displayed on a screen similar to the one that follows.

To invoke the display for a transfer, enter **S** or **D** next to it in the S column of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Request Display.

```
CA-XCOM RECEIVE FILE   REQ.# 123456 QUEUED THURSDAY OCT. 14, 2004       14:59:35
COMMAND INPUT ===>
                        CA-XCOM Server: XCOMRTL

Sched. Start Time: THURSDAY OCT.14, 2004   14:59:35    Transfer-ID: USERTEST
         End Time: THURSDAY OCT.14, 2004   23:11:53
      Last Action: * NOT USED*  Status: FILE ERROR  Priority Sel: 016 Exec: 016
 Compress Mode: YES       Trans. Time(Secs): 29538   Compress Factr: 06.6
Transfrd. Records: 32,246,874         Bytes: 3,224,687,500
        Bytes/Sec: 109170    Compress Bytes: 3,289,181,250
Last Ms: XCOMM0221E DATASET OUT OF SPACE                                  ABEND
----- S E N D I N G    S Y S T E M    I N F O R M A T I O N --------------------
 System ID: 123.123.123.123
   User ID: USER01                                      Notify ID: N/A
      Unit:                      Volume:                File Type:
 File Name: C:\USERS\ABC\6GB

----- R E C E I V I N G    S Y S T E M    I N F O R M A T I O N ----------------
 System ID: *LOCAL*
   User ID: USER02              Domain:                Notify ID: N/A
      Unit:                     Volume: SAMP           Option: CREATE
 File Name: XCOM.USER02.TEST
```

If the transfer is in progress, the cumulative number of records transferred and elapsed time are displayed.

If the transfer request is completed, the total number of records transferred and elapsed time, and the date and time of completion are displayed.

To refresh these fields for an active transfer, press ENTER.

The display consists of three sections:

| Section | Dependent on transfer type? |
|---|---|
| Common information | No |
| Sending system information | Yes |
| Receiving system information | Yes |

## Common Section Information Fields

The common section contains detailed information and statistics pertaining to a file transfer request. The information contained in this section is common to all file transfer requests.

| Common Section Field | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Heading Line | The heading line of the display describes the type of file transfer request (SEND/RECEIVE FILE/REPORT/JOB), the request number associated with the request, and the day, date, and time that the request was queued. |
| Sched. Start Time | The day, date, and time that the transfer is, or was, scheduled to begin. |
| Transfer-ID | The transfer ID that was entered with, or assigned to, the request. |
| End Time | If the transfer completed successfully or unsuccessfully, this field contains the day, date, and time that the transfer ended. |
| Last Action | This field is not currently used. |
| Status | The status of the request. (For a definition of the possible entries in this field, see Status Fields in this chapter.) |
| Priority Sel/Exec | The selection and execution priorities assigned to the transfer. |
| Compression Mode | The compression method used. |
| Transfrd. Records | The number of records transferred. |
| Bytes | The total number of bytes transferred. |
| Compress Bytes | The number of bytes transferred after data compression was performed on the records. |
| Trans. Time (Secs) | The duration of the file transfer (in seconds). |
| Bytes/Sec | The rate, in bytes per second, at which the transfer was accomplished. |
| Compress Factor | The percentage of compression that was accomplished by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport data compression routines (compressed bytes divided by transferred bytes). |
| Last Ms | The last message issued by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport regarding the transfer. |

### Sending/Receiving System Information

The sending/receiving sections display the parameters that were entered when the file transfer was submitted (data set name, system ID, user ID, and so on).

In addition, the Sending System Information or the Receiving System Information line will be highlighted to indicate the system that initiated the file transfer.

If neither line is highlighted, this was a third-party transfer initiated by a system other than the two displayed here.

## Menu Interface Messages

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport comes with a set of messages in standard ISPF/PDF format to assist the Menu Interface user. The complete list of these messages is found in CAI.CINB0SML(XCOM00). These messages alert the user to errors such as failing to specify a required parameter or entering an invalid parameter value or command. The short form of the message is displayed in the upper right corner of a panel. You can display the long form of the message on line 3 of a panel by entering the ISPF HELP command or pressing the Help key (usually PF1 or PF13). The messages are self-explanatory.

Chapter

3

# The Batch Interface

This chapter describes how Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is invoked from a batch job to execute a file transfer. All local and remote z/OS users may send and retrieve data files between z/OS and other z/OS or non-z/OS systems using the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface. In addition, all local z/OS users may use the Batch Interface to send jobs and reports for processing to remote systems.

# Special Features

The Batch Interface supports all Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport features, including the following special features:

## Third-Party Processing

Third-party processing involves a situation where a computer system is used to arrange for a second computer system to send a file, job, or report to a third computer system at a specified future time if not immediately.

For important information about third-party processing, see the description of the parameters STCAPPL (in the section PARM Parameters), LPASS, and LUSER (in the section General SYSIN01 Parameters).

## Broadcast Distributions

A file can be sent to multiple targets (a broadcast list) at the same time. For important information on broadcast distributions, see the description of the parameter LIST (in the section PARM Parameters).

## Interdependent Transfers

Unicenter CA-XCOM Transfer Control, referred to as XTC processing, makes use of transfer parameters allowing interdependent transfers to be defined as a single group. Transfers in the same group can be held, purged, or released depending on the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfers in the group.

For important information about XTC processing, see the sections SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters and Coding Interdependent Transfers.

## User-Specified Checkpoints

For important information about user-specified checkpoints, see the description of the parameter CKPT (in the section General SYSIN01 Parameters).

## Batched Multiple Transfers

For important information about batched multiple transfers, see the description of the parameters CONTINUE (in the section PARM Parameters) and NEWXFER (in the section General SYSIN01 Parameters).

# XCOMJOB Sample JCL

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport samples library contains the following sample XCOMJOB job streams:

| Type of Request | Name of the Sample Job |
|---|---|
| TYPE=EXECUTE | CAI.CINB0SAM (XCOMJOBE) |
| TYPE=SCHEDULE | CAI.CINB0SAM (XCOMJOBS) |
| | CAI.CINB0SAM (XCOMJOXS) for XCOMPLEX Admin Server |
| TYPE=INQUIRE | CAI.CINB0SAM (XCOMJOBI) |
| | CAI.CINB0SAM (XCOMJOXI) for XCOMPLEX Worker Server |

Copies of these sample job streams are provided in the appendix "Sample Files." For more information about the transfer request types, see the TYPE parameter in PARM Parameters in this chapter.

## XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE Sample

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE sample, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a non-queued Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

## XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE samples, a file from the local system is sent to replace a file on a remote system through the execution of a queued Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer. The EXEC statement includes a PARM parameter used to pass instructions to XCOMJOB concerning the ACB name.

## XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE Samples

In the XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE samples, the job uses TYPE=SCHEDULE to initiate two file transfers and TYPE=INQUIRE to examine the status of those file transfers.

TYPE=INQUIRE does not initiate file transfers, unlike the TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE modes, but examines the status of transfers that were previously initiated by TYPE=SCHEDULE. It waits until the transfers have completed and issues a return code reflecting the status of the transfers.

The primary use of TYPE=INQUIRE is in batch job streams where some job steps are dependent upon the successful completion of other job steps that transfer files. The dependent steps can execute conditionally based on the return code issued by TYPE=INQUIRE.

When you schedule a transfer, you must include the INQUIRE data set in that JCL. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport schedules the transfer and writes the request number and a time stamp into the INQUIRE data set. In the INQUIRE step, you must reference the same INQUIRE data set. You must at least steplib to that same library in your Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL. It is essential that the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task accesses the same maintained libraries as the INQUIRE step accesses. Make sure that this library occurs first in any concatenation.

The INQUIRE process then interrogates the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server to locate the transfer. It examines the transfer requests every 10 seconds until the amount of time specified in the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT has elapsed. (See the SYSIN01 parameter INQWAIT for details.) If the transfer is pending or active, it is listed in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport RRDS. If the transfer has completed, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is logged in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport history file. Both the request number and the time stamp for that transfer are used to search for the transfer. The return code passed back by the INQUIRE step is determined by where the transfer was found and the actual status of the transfer.

TYPE=INQUIRE removes request numbers from the XCOMINQ file if the requests are complete or not found. Request numbers for transfers that have not completed are not removed from the XCOMINQ file.

The XCOMINQ data set must be preallocated using ISPF or IEBGENER. The file cannot be created in a job step. There is sample JCL to define the inquire data set in CAI.CINB0SAM(DEFINQ). Define a unique INQUIRE data set for each set of transfers.

**Note:** It is important to be consistent when using TYPE=INQUIRE in an XCOMPLEX environment or it does not work properly. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes directly to an XCOMPLEX Worker Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be done against the XCOMPLEX Worker Server. If the TYPE=SCHEDULE goes through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server, then the TYPE=INQUIRE must also be sent to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

# XCOMJOB DD Statements

This section explains the DD statements used in XCOMJOB JCL.

## LCLDS01

Defines the local data set available for the transfer request.

The preferred alternative to using the LCLDS01 DD statement is to define the data set using the LFILE parameter in the SYSIN01 DD statement (see below). If you enter both the LCLDS01 DD statement and the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter, the LFILE parameter takes precedence.

You should use the LFILE SYSIN01 keyword parameter to specify the local file name for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. While you can specify the local file name using the LCLDS01 DD statement even for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers, there are several potential complications to consider:

- When LCLDS01 is used to reference a local file for a transfer, the z/OS JCL processor is involved in the data set allocation process for the transfer. It is possible to encounter problems with data set enqueues being held by z/OS allocation routines while the transfers are being scheduled.
- If the transfer begins to run on the started task before the job scheduling transfer ends, the data set may not be available for exclusive use by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task. This may cause the transfer to fail due to an unavailable exclusive enqueue.
- Using LCLDS01 to reference a local file for a transfer may also lead to the creation of dummy GDGs.

  If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer there are additional potential problems:

  - When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.

- When the transfer begins on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

The LCLDS01 DD statement permits sequential data sets to be concatenated for TYPE=EXECUTE requests. Other types of data sets may not be concatenated.

If it is necessary to send more than one data set to the same remote file using non-sequential data sets or if the transfer is a TYPE=SCHEDULE request, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC) facility should be used (see the sections SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters and Coding Interdependent Transfers).

**Note:** The SYSOUT keyword cannot be used in this DD statement.

## JOBLIB or STEPLIB

Defines the library containing Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport load modules and, if Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is used with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries.

A JOBLIB or STEPLIB statement should be included to identify the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport load library. If you are using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with the TCP/IP option, the Language Environment libraries must be concatenated next.

This DD statement is not required if Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is in the LNKLST concatenation.

## SYSIN01

Defines all of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport parameters associated with a file transfer request. Required.

## SYSPRINT

Identifies the data sets used for TCP/IP messages.

## SYSTCPD

Provides information about the configuration of the TCP/IP protocol.

## XCOMGLOB

Records the current request number of an immediate transfer (that is, TYPE=EXECUTE). When the XCOMGLOB DD statement for a TYPE=EXECUTE transfer is missing, the request number always defaults to 2000. Sites can share this data set between jobs to ensure that all TYPE=EXECUTE transfers are assigned a unique request number. To update the request number for immediate transfers from TSO/ISPF, the XCOMGLOB and XCOMREST allocated files must be in the user's TSO logon procedure. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport ignores the XCOMGLOB DD statement when queued transfers (TYPE=SCHEDULE) are initiated.

To use this facility, create a fixed-block sequential data set containing an 80-byte record. It is recommended that this file be included when running TYPE=EXECUTE transfers utilizing the checkpoint/restart feature, to ensure that the request number is unique. This allows the session partner to correctly identify the checkpoint data when an interrupted transfer is restarted.

The same global data set should be used for all TYPE=EXECUTE job streams that run under the same ACBNAME.

## XCOMINQ

Records the request numbers for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

## XCOMREST

Records the restart information for TYPE=EXECUTE file transfers. If a file transfer fails due to a restartable condition such as a line failure, the XCOMREST file holds the information needed to restart the file transfer request from the last checkpoint. If you do not enter the XCOMREST DD statement in the JCL, the restart of a TYPE=EXECUTE request is not supported by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

The XCOMREST DD statement should not be used with TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that have specified CONTINUE=YES in the PARM statement with one or more NEWXFER statements in the SYSIN01 data set. Such requests cannot be restarted in a reliable manner.

This data set should be a single 1100-byte, one-record, sequential file, and must not be a member of a PDS. A unique XCOMREST data set is required for each transfer.

# XCOMJOB Parameter Classes

The batch interface for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport makes available a large number of transfer control parameters. They are divided into two classes, based on where they can be used in the XCOMJOB JCL. One set of parameters can be specified only in the PARM field of the EXEC statement, and the other can be specified only in the SYSIN01 DD statement. These two sets of parameters are known as PARM parameters and SYSIN01 parameters.

A few batch interface parameters have a dual status and can be specified both in the PARM field and the SYSIN01 DD statement. However, if a parameter is used as a PARM and a SYSIN01 parameter in the same XCOMJOB JCL, its use in the SYSIN01 statement takes precedence over its use in the PARM field. Likewise, a parameter's specification in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library, CAI.CINB0CTL, overrides its PARM field specification. PARM parameters, on the other hand, override their counterparts in the Default Options Table, which is the lowest level in the hierarchy of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport parameter categories.

In the following sections, the PARM parameters and the SYSIN01 parameters are described.

# PARM Parameters

This section describes the PARM parameters, which are specified in the PARM field of the EXEC statement.

## ACBNAME

Identifies the VTAM ACBNAME opened by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters that identify the VTAM ACBNAME. |

**Notes**

If the ACBNAME is seven or eight characters, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport assumes it is an exact name. If it is six characters or less, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport assumes it is a generic name and appends a two-digit numeric suffix from 00 to 99. This suffix is derived from the number of batch jobs still in the process of being executed. The indicated ACBNAME must be a valid VTAM ACBNAME; otherwise the transfer fails and error messages are written to the job log.

Only one file transfer using the APPLID can be active at a time. All others wait until the APPLID becomes available (no time-out occurs in this case). We recommend indicating a generic APPLID, because it allows up to 1000 concurrent file transfers.

Leaving this parameter unspecified allows the value of the JOBACB parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table to govern.

## COMPNEG

Specifies whether compression negotiation is performed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Specifies that the data compression method is negotiated. |
| NO | Specifies that the data compression method is not negotiated. |

**Notes**
If COMPNEG=YES and the compression method suggested by the initiator or partner LU is known to both participants, that method is used to compress the transfer data.

If the suggested compression method is not known to a participant involved in the transfer, Run-Length Encoding of blanks and zeros (that is, COMPRESS=YES—see the next section) is applied to the data to be transferred. Also, z/OS-initiated transfers to a partner defined in the XCOMCNTL destination member as a version 1 node use COMPRESS=YES if an unsupported compression method (COMPACT, COMPACTL, RLE, HUFFMAN, ZLIB(*n*), LZRW3) is coded.

If an unknown compression type is requested, the file transfer is rejected.

**Default:** YES

### CONTINUE

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to proceed if a processing error is encountered during multi-transfer processing.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to start the next transfer in a multi-transfer request. If this request is resubmitted, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport resumes from the initial transfer in the multi-transfer request. |
| NO | Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport not to start any remaining transfers in the multi-transfer request.<br><br>If this request is resubmitted because of a VTAM error, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport resumes with the failed transfer.<br><br>If a logic error occurred, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport resumes with the next transfer. |

**Notes**
This parameter is used in conjunction with the SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can only continue a resumed transfer from the point of failure if the XCOMREST and XCOMGLOB DD statements have been correctly defined. Otherwise, it resumes at the beginning of the transfer.

**Default:** YES

### DFLTAB

Indicates the name of the default table to be loaded and used by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| XCOMDFLT | Specifies the default table XCOMDFLT. |
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of the default table other than XCOMDFLT. This name can be up to 8 alphanumeric characters long. |

**Default:** XCOMDFLT

### DISPALG

Indicates how to dispatch tasks that are ready for execution.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| ROTATE | Tells the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server to proceed to the next NSA and to dispatch it (if it is dispatchable). |
| NORMAL | Tells the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server to scan the NSA from the top for the next dispatchable NSA. |

**Notes**
This parameter is valid only for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server Job.

DISPALG has no effect on the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

**Default:** ROTATE

### DOMAIN

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxx* | Identifies the domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password. The name can contain up to 15 characters. |

**Default:** None

**Notes**
Valid with TYPE=EXECUTE and with transfers to Windows 2000, 2003, or XP only.

### DUMPCL

Indicates the SYSOUT class for snap dumps, trace data, and other diagnostic information.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *x* | Specifies 1 alphanumeric character representing a valid SYSOUT class. |

## EDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

| Value (hexadecimal) | Descriptor Codes | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 8000 | 1 | System failure |
| 4000 | 2 | Immediate action required |
| 2000 | 3 | Eventual action required |
| 1000 | 4 | System status |
| 0800 | 5 | Immediate command response |
| 0400 | 6 | Job status |
| 0200 | 7 | Application program processor |
| 0100 | 8 | Out-of-line message |
| 0080 | 9 | Status display |
| 0040 | 10 | Dynamic status display |
| 0020 | 11 | Critical eventual action required |
| 0010 | 12 | Important information message |
| | 13 | Reserved for future use |

**Notes**
The message descriptor codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1. These codes are assigned to error messages ending with "E". The descriptor code is used by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport when issuing WTO macro instructions. z/OS inserts an indicator at the start of the message. The indicator is a blank space followed by a "+" sign.

**Default:** 0200

### EROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of z/OS console routing codes for messages ending with E. The following are available routing codes:

| Value (hexadecimal) | Descriptor Codes | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 8000 | 1 | Master console action |
| 4000 | 2 | Master console information |
| 2000 | 3 | Tape pool |
| 1000 | 4 | Direct access pool |
| 0800 | 5 | Tape library |
| 0400 | 6 | Disk library |
| 0200 | 7 | Unit record pool |
| 0100 | 8 | Teleprocessing control |
| 0080 | 9 | System security |
| 0040 | 10 | System error/maintenance |
| 0020 | 11 | Programmer information |
| 0010 | 12 | Emulators |
| 0008 | 13 | Installation use |
| 0004 | 14 | Installation use |
| 0002 | 15 | Installation use |
| 0001 | 16 | Installation use |
| 0000 | none | For Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport use only |

Codes are selected by bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to Routing Code 1, bit 1 corresponds to Routing Code 2; that is, at z/OS system generation, each operator's console is assigned routing codes corresponding to the functions that the installation wants that console to perform.

Specifying EROUT=0000 in the Default Options Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMM*nnnn*E messages from the SYSLOG, and most error messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log.

**Default:** 4020

## GROUP

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use the pooled LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a group of LUs. The name can be eight characters long. The first character of the name must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters. |

### Notes

GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01); however, coding more than one will cause an error.

The group must be predefined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CINB0CTL). When the transfer process begins, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.

Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias may be defined within Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of this parameter later in this section.

### IDESC

Specifies the 16 bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS message descriptor code.

| Value (hexadecimal) | Descriptor Codes | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 8000 | 1 | System failure |
| 4000 | 2 | Immediate action required |
| 2000 | 3 | Eventual action required |
| 1000 | 4 | System status |
| 0800 | 5 | Immediate command response |
| 0400 | 6 | Job status |
| 0200 | 7 | Application program processor |
| 0100 | 8 | Out-of-line message |
| 0080 | 9 | Status display |
| 0040 | 10 | Dynamic status display |
| 0020 | 11 | Critical eventual action required |
| 0010 | 12 | Important information message |
| | 13 | Reserved for future use |

**Notes**
The codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to descriptor code 1, bit 1 to descriptor code 2. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.

For more information, see the EDESC parameter.

**Default:** 0200

### IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the address of the remote IP node with a name (which must be defined or known to the domain name server). |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the address of the remote IP node with a number in dotted decimal notation. |

### IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Specifies a number indicating the TCP/IP port used when IPPORT is omitted. |

**Default:** 8044

**Notes**
This parameter must match the SERVPORT specification of the target server and normally should not be changed.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

### IROUT

Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of a z/OS console routing code.

| Value (hexadecimal) | Descriptor Codes | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| 8000 | 1 | Master console action |
| 4000 | 2 | Master console information |
| 2000 | 3 | Tape pool |
| 1000 | 4 | Direct access pool |
| 0800 | 5 | Tape library |
| 0400 | 6 | Disk library |
| 0200 | 7 | Unit record pool |
| 0100 | 8 | Teleprocessing control |
| 0080 | 9 | System security |
| 0040 | 10 | System error/maintenance |
| 0020 | 11 | Programmer information |
| 0010 | 12 | Emulators |
| 0008 | 13 | Installation use |
| 0004 | 14 | Installation use |
| 0002 | 15 | Installation use |
| 0001 | 16 | Installation use |
| 0000 | None | For Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport use only. |

**Notes**

The console routing codes are selected by the bit configuration, where bit 0 corresponds to routing code 1, bit 1 to routing code 2, and so on. These codes are assigned to messages ending with I.

Specifying IROUT=0000 in the Default Option Table or as part of the PARM field of the EXEC JCL statement causes the suppression of all XCOMM*nnnn*I messages, with the exception of XCOMM0056I and XCOMM0001I from the SYSLOG, and most informational messages generated by XCOMJOB. All messages continue to be a part of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log.

**Default:** 4020

### LIST

Broadcasts the file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a list of destinations to which the file is to be transferred. The name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long. |

**Notes**
GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

Since a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.

### LOG

Specifies whether a log of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport activity is written to SYSOUT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Write a log of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport activity to SYSOUT. |
| NO | Do not write a log of activity. |

**Notes**
Unless LOG=NO is coded, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport activity log includes a list of the SYSIN01 parameters used for the file transfer, except for the PASSWORD parameter value, which is omitted for security reasons.

**Default:** YES

### LOGCLASS

Indicates the desired SYSOUT class to which the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log is written.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| X | Specifies the SYSOUT class X. |
| *x* | Specifies a SYSOUT class other than X. This class can be represented with any alphabetic character.<br><br>You can also specify an asterisk (*), which writes the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log to the same class as this job's JCL MSGCLASS. |

**Default:** X

### LOGDEST

Indicates the SYSOUT destination to which the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log is sent.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of the SYSOUT destination to which the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log is sent. The name can be eight alphanumeric characters long. |

**Notes**
For more information on LOGDEST, see the description of this parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

### LOGMODE

Overrides the mode name set in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table if the DLOGMOD parameter is set to the value of XCOM.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the mode name. |

**Notes**
If DLOGMOD=VTAM, this parameter is ignored.

For more information on LOGMODE, see the description of this parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

### LU

Defines the remote system's LU name and associated VTAM logical unit name.LU

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the remote and associated VTAM LU name. |

**Notes**
GROUP, LIST, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

### NETNAME

Specifies the name passed by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to remote systems in CINIT or BIND vectors to override the PLU name in the user portion of the BIND. This is required for some systems, such as AS/400. For detailed information, see specific system components.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating a name to override the PLU name for remote systems in CINIT and BIND vectors. |

**Notes**
Do not confuse this parameter with the VTAM parameter NETID.

**Default:** XCOMAPPL

### SECURE_SCHEDULE

Specifies whether a secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used to perform the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE operation against the target server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | A secure (SSL) TCP/IP connection is to be used by XCOMJOB to connect to the target server referenced in the STCIP parameter. |
| NO | A regular TCP/IP connection is to be used. |

**Notes**
This parameter applies only to SCHEDULEs or INQUIREs using TCP/IP. It has no meaning for SNA-based operations.

**Default:** The default value is determined by the SSL and SECURE_SOCKET parameter combinations in the Default Options Table.

### STCAPPL

Identifies the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server to which this request is to be queued.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server where this request is to be queued. |

**Notes**
STCAPPL is necessary when there are several Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport servers running on your system and during third-party transfers when you wish to send a file from a server other than your own to a third remote system.

Only TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers are valid for third-party initiates.

### STCIP

Indicates to XCOMJOB the IP address that is the target of a SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the address of the started task node with a name (which must be defined or known to the domain name server). |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the address of the remote IP node with a number in dotted decimal notation. |

### STCPORT

Specifies to XCOMJOB the IP PORT of the started task that is the target of the SCHEDULE or INQUIRE.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Specifies a number that indicates the IP port of the started task. |

**Default:** If the STCPORT parameter is not specified, the IPPORT parameter value defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

### SWAIT

Specifies the number of seconds that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport waits for a session to be established after the request for session establishment has been queued.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 32767 | Specifies the time limit in seconds within which a queued session establishment request must result in the establishment of a session. |

**Default:** 30

**Notes**
If Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's first attempt at session establishment fails, a request for session establishment is placed in a request queue. A session must be established within the time specified by the SWAIT parameter. If no session is established within the specified time, a session establishment error is considered to have occurred, which results in incrementing the value of the SERL parameter (for a description of the SERL parameter, see the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*).

## TCPSTACK

Job name or started task name of the TCP/IP stack that is used by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface. Use this parameter to specify the desired stack, if multiple stacks are running at your site.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters indicating the job name or started task of the TCP/IP stack used by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface. |

**Default:** None

**Note:** An empty value causes the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport TCP/IP interface to listen on all IP stacks.

## TIMEOUT

Indicates the maximum duration that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to wait for any VTAM or TCP/IP command to complete before terminating the program with an abnormal return code. This ensures that the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface does not hold up an initiator or socket indefinitely. For example, if a target computer is unavailable, VTAM cannot initiate a session; therefore, the procedure terminates at the specified time-out value. Similarly, a SEND or RECEIVE command times out if a transmission gets hung up.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 99999 seconds | Specifies how long Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport should wait for a VTAM or TCP/IP command before terminating the program. |

**Notes**
Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport always queues to VTAM the request to establish the session with the remote system. If TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=INQUIRE, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport attempts to establish the session within the time specified in the TIMEOUT parameter. If it cannot, then the job aborts. An error message is written to the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log and is also sent to the operator console. A return code of 9 or 10 is also issued.

For a TCP/IP transfer, the TIMEOUT parameter determines how long to wait for a connection to a remote IP node

TIMEOUT should not be less than 60 seconds, to allow sufficient time for a normal transfer or inquiry request to complete.

**Default:** 600

## TRACE

Activates the internal Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport trace function as an alternative to the VTAM trace. The trace data, often useful in debugging problems, is sent to the SYSOUT class defined by the DUMPCL parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport trace function instead of the VTAM trace. |
| NO | Do not use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport trace function. |

**Default:** NO

### TYPE

Specifies how Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to process the transfer request. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SCHEDULE | Queues the file transfer request and ends the job step when the transfer request is queued. The request runs in the address space of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server. The file transfer is single-threaded in first-in-first-out queuing order (unless overridden by priority considerations) and is implemented when the resource becomes available.<br><br>If the target computer is unavailable during the execution of a job, the transfer occurs as soon as it becomes available. If the target computer is available and the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server is active, the transfer may be executed immediately.<br><br>TYPE=SCHEDULE is recommended for production jobs. |
| EXECUTE | Indicates that the file transfer is to be processed during the execution of the current job. If the file transfer cannot be executed before the specified job time-out interval, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport generates condition codes and messages. This transfer type is supported by most Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport platforms. For a list of restrictions, call Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Customer Support.<br><br>If TYPE=EXECUTE and another user has established a session with the same target computer, your job aborts if the other user's session does not end before the time-out interval has expired. |
| INQUIRE | Indicates whether all transfers specified in a job request have completed successfully, and whether any transfers were incomplete or unsuccessful. |

**Notes**

For more information about return codes, see XCOMJOB Return Codes in this chapter.

### VTAMGNAM

Specifies the VTAM Generic Resource Name that the server attempts to open at initialization time.

**Note:** This parameter is valid only for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server job.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specify the 1- to 8-character alphanumeric Generic Resource Name. |

**Default:** None

### XCOMPLEX

Specifies the name of the XCOMPLEX facility that the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Administrator administers.

Specify the same XCOMPLEX name for each Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server that is a member of the XCOMPLEX facility. The name for the XCOMPLEX must be unique and may not be the same as the acbname for any server in the XCOMPLEX.

**Note:** This parameter is valid for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server job and the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport administrator job.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx* | Specify the 1- to 16-character alphanumeric name of the XCOMPLEX to join |

**Default:** None

# SYSIN01 Parameters

This section describes the set of parameters that are specified in the SYSIN01 DD statement of the XCOMJOB JCL. The discussion of the SYSIN01 parameters is divided into the following subsections:

- **General SYSIN01 Parameters**—This section discusses parameters that can be specified in any batch job.
- **SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE**—This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=FILE is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).
- **SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT**—This section discusses parameters that must be used when FILETYPE=REPORT is coded in the SYSIN01 DD statement).
- **SYSIN01 Tape Parameter**—This section discusses parameters that need to be used when tape data sets are being transferred.
- **SYSIN01 DCB Parameters**—This section discusses parameters that are used to allocate space for transferred data.
- **SYSIN01 Transfer Control Parameters**—This section discusses parameters associated with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's transfer control (XTC) feature, which is concerned with the control of multiple interdependent transfers.

**Note:** There are no special parameters required for FILETYPE=JOB.

## SYSIN01 DD Statement

The SYSIN01 parameters passed to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport may be coded either directly in the SYSIN01 input stream or indirectly in a data set that is referenced by the SYSIN01 DD statement. The latter method – that is, using the SYSIN01 DD statement only to reference the data set where the transfer control parameters are coded – is preferable for transfer jobs run regularly with the same processing options.

### Main Coding Rules

The SYSIN01 parameters must be coded according to the same rules that are used in coding standard SYSIN instream information. Thus, among the most important rules to be observed when coding SYSIN01 parameters are the following:

- Parameter data can span multiple lines as long as a plus sign (+) is placed at the end of each line to be continued and that the continuation line starts in columns 2 through 16.
- Each new parameter must start in column one.
- Parameter values with embedded spaces, quotes, or a plus sign (+) followed by a space, which would indicate a continuation line, must be enclosed in either single or double quotes.

### Preserving SYSIN01 Information

If you want the SYSIN01 parameters for a file transfer to be included in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport activity log, code the PARM parameter LOG=YES on the EXEC card of the JCL for the transfer.

## General SYSIN01 Parameters

Unless otherwise noted, the parameters described in the following are optional.

### AGE

Overrides the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default age purging interval.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 999 days | Specifies the number of days that a transfer request can remain in the queue before being purged. |

**Notes**
Aging is relative to the scheduled start date of the file transfer. The purging interval is the number of days a request can remain on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport queue before purging. The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport queue includes file transfer requests with future start dates, transfer requests that have been placed on HOLD status, and transfers that were suspended. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport performs automatic queue purging at two times—when the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server comes up and daily at midnight.

**Default:** Taken from Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

### CODETABL

Specifies the 1- to 3-character prefix to the file names, atoe.tab and etoa.tab, that contain the external ASCII-to-EBCDIC and EBCDIC-to-ASCII custom character conversion tables on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT and the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for UNIX platforms. These custom character conversion tables determine which external translation tables are to be used when a transfer is sent to these platforms. This parameter is valid only if INTERNAL_CONVERSION_TABLES=NO is set on the receiving platform and the platforms are at r11 or above.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 3 (bytes) | Specifies up to 3 alphanumeric characters, identifying the code table to be used by the remote partner. |

**Default:** None

## CKPT

Specifies the interval for checkpoints taken during a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 9999 records | Specifies the number of records to transfer for a checkpoint interval. |

### Notes

The checkpoint/restart facility resumes interrupted transfers from the point at which the most recent checkpoint was taken.

Each time a checkpoint is taken, the output buffers on the receiving system are written to the disk. A checkpoint interval that is too short slows down file transfers; a checkpoint interval that is too long increases the risk of data loss. We recommend that you set the checkpoint count to at least 1000. On Token Ring, Ethernet, and other high-speed networks, the checkpoint count should be set to the highest allowable value, if needed.

If the receiving system is z/OS or VSE, the checkpoint count should be set to a multiple of the blocking factor. For example, if the DCB attributes are RECFM=FB LRECL=80 BLKSIZE=8000, the checkpoint count should be a multiple of 100.

**Default:** Taken from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default options table.

## CODE

Identifies the type of transferred data. The receiving computer is responsible for performing any necessary conversion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| EBCDIC | Indicates that the transferred data are coded in EBCDIC format |
| ASCII | Indicates that the transferred data are coded in ASCII format |
| BINARY | Indicates that the transferred data are coded in binary format |

**Default:** EBCDIC

**Notes**
EBCDIC packed decimal fields cannot be transferred under EBCDIC. Use BINARY to transfer EBCDIC packed decimal data.

If you specify CODE=ASCII and the receiving computer is a mainframe, then this parameter is ignored.

## COMPRESS

Specifies whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data being transferred and decompresses it on the remote system. Compressing the data decreases the transmission time on lower-speed links.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Provides Run-Length Encoding (RLE) for blanks and binary zeros only. YES is the default. |
| NO | No data compression. |
| RLE | Provides complete Run-Length Encoding for all characters. |
| COMPACT | Provides full RLE (as in RLE above) plus a byte compaction scheme that is suitable for uppercase English text. |
| COMPACTL | Same as COMPACT above, only the compaction scheme is most beneficial for lowercase English text. |
| LZSMALL | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the small memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression. |
| LZMEDIUM | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the medium memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression. |
| LZLARGE | Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport compresses the data according to the large memory model of Lempel-Ziv 77 compression. |
| HUFFMAN | Greater compression than RLE but not as much as the Lempel-Ziv 77 modes. |
| LZRW3 | General-purpose algorithm that runs fast and gives reasonable compression. |
| ZLIB(*n*) | Greater compression than LZRW3 but less than LZSMALL, LZMEDIUM, and LZLARGE. The n value can be 1 through 9. |

**Default:** YES

### DATACLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the data class to be use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### DOMAIN

Identifies the Windows 2000, 2003, or XP domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Identifies the domain server used to validate the remote user ID and password. The name can contain up to 15 characters. |

**Default:** None

**Notes**
Used with transfers to Windows 2000, 2003, or XP only.

### DROPSESS

Indicates whether Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport drops an LU-to-LU session at the conclusion of a scheduled file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport drops the session. |
| NO | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not drop the session. |
| QEMPTY | Indicates that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to process all the transfers to a particular LU in the request queue before dropping the session. |

**Default:** NO

**Notes**
Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VAX and some Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for UNIX products do not support z/OS-initiated session establishment. Therefore, DROPSESS has no effect when the target of the transfer request is one of these platforms.

### DSNTYPE

Specifies the data set definition.

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| LIBRARY | Defines a PDSE. |
| PDS | Defines a partitioned data set. |
| <blank> | Defines a partitioned or sequential data set based on the data set characteristics entered. |

**Note:** These values are IBM standards for SMS processing.

**Default:** None

### EPRTY

Indicates the execution priority for the request. The lowest priority is 1.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies an execution priority from 1 to 255, where 1 is the lowest priority. |

**Notes**
In an environment with multiple concurrent Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmissions, transfers with higher priorities receive preferential servicing.

All other considerations being equal, give short file transfers a higher EPRTY than very long running transmissions.

**Default:** 16

### FILETYPE

Indicates the output type of the transfer on the target computer. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| FILE | Indicates that the transferred information is a file to be stored on the external media of the receiving system.<br>This parameter value can be used with TYPE=SEND and TYPE=RECEIVE requests. |
| JOB | Indicates that the transferred information is a batch job submitted for execution on the remote computer.<br>This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests. |
| REPORT | Indicates that the transferred information is a report to be printed on the remote computer.<br>This parameter value can be used only with TYPE=SEND requests. |

## GROUP

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use the "pooled" LU feature to allow for multi-threading of transfers to nodes that support multiple logical units but not parallel sessions. For TCP/IP transfers, use GROUP to specify an alias.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a group of LUs defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CINB0CTL). The name can contain up to eight characters. The first character must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters. |

### Notes

GROUP, LIST, USER, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. Only one of them may be coded.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

The group must be predefined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library (CAI.CINB0CTL). When the transfer process begins, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport tries transferring to the first LU in the group. If that attempt fails, the second LU is tried. If that transfer attempt fails, the third LU is tried, and so on. However, as soon as Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport finds an LU that is available for the partner node, it transfers the data to that LU and stops making any further transfer attempts.

Group processing is supported for TCP/IP transfers but only for a single IP address. In this way, an alias may be defined within Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for an IP address.

Session establishment is subject to a time-out limit defined on the TIMEOUT parameter. See the description of TIMEOUT later in this section.

### HOLD

Prevents a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer from starting until explicitly released.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | This transfer is not initiated until it is released in one of the following ways:<br>■ Through the Menu Interface<br>■ By an operator with a RELEASE command<br>■ Through the XTC facility |
| NO | This transfer is not held. |

**Default:** NO

### ID

Associates a descriptive identifier with this file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Identify the file transfer using one to ten alphanumeric or national characters. |

**Notes**
The ID complements the request number assigned to every locally initiated file transfer. This ID appears before the message on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport message log and after the message when it is displayed on a console. The ID is passed to remote systems and is displayed in the remote system Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log. For version=1 type transfers, an ID of REMOTE is always assigned to this transfer on the remote system.

**Default:** The job name of the job used to invoke the batch interface

### INQWAIT

Identifies how long Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport should wait in hours, minutes, and seconds (*hhmmss*) before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request. The maximum possible wait is one second less than 100 hours.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 000000 to 995959 | Specifies how long Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport should wait after a transfer request before determining and reporting the status of a transfer request. |

**Notes**
Only valid for TYPE=INQUIRE transfers.

**Default:** The value specified in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table

### IPNAME

Identifies the IP address of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 63 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the address of the remote IP node with a name (that must be defined or known to the domain name server). |
| *nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn* | Specifies the address of the remote IP node with a number in dotted decimal notation. |

### IPPORT

Identifies the IP port of the remote system for a TCP/IP transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 65535 | Specifies a number indicating the IP port of the remote system. |

**Default:** If this parameter is not specified, the value of IPPORT parameter defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table is used.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

### JPNCNTL

Indicates whether the header file contains Katakana characters.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| K or KATAKANA | The control information (header fields) being transferred contains Katakana character |
| E or ENGLISH | The control information does not contain Katakana characters. |

**Note:** JPNCNTL is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

**Default:** E (ENGLISH)

### JPNDATA

Indicates whether the data file contains Katakana characters.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| K or KATAKANA | The data file being transferred contains Katakana characters. |
| E or ENGLISH | The data file does not contain Katakana characters. |

**Note**: JPNDATA is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

**Default:** E (ENGLISH)

### JPNDBL

Indicates the local double byte character set for Japanese conversions.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 | IBM double-byte character set. |

**Note:** This parameter is no longer supported; only IBM DBCS is supported.

### JPNSHFT

Specifies whether DBCS shift-out and shift-in characters are removed or converted to spaces.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| C or CONVERT | The DBCS shift-out/shift-in characters are converted to spaces. |
| D or DELETE | The DBCS shift-out/shift-in characters are removed. |

**Note:** JPNSHFT is valid for CODE=EBCDIC transfers only.

**Default:** D (DELETE)

### LFILE

Identifies the local data set involved in a file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 54 characters | Specifies the local data set involved in a file transfer. This can be the name of a file copied to a remote system or the filename of a data set received from a remote system. Alternatively, the local data set name can be specified using the LCLDS01 DD statement. If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence.<br><br>Specifies up to 54 characters consisting of the following:<br><br>■ A 1- to 44-character data set name<br><br>■ An optional member name enclosed in parentheses<br><br>**Note:** A wildcard character (*) can be used if transferring between IBM mainframe systems. |

**Notes**

Use an asterisk as the member name to show that all members of a partitioned data set are to be transferred.

For example, the statement LFILE=PAYROLL.PDS(*) indicates that all members of the PAYROLL partitioned data set are to be transferred.

Use the prefix followed by an asterisk if all members beginning with a specific prefix are to be transferred. For example, NAMES.PDS(AL*) requests that members AL, ALEX, and ALICE are all to be transferred. The asterisk must be the last character before the right parenthesis.

The use of wildcards (*) is supported only between IBM mainframe systems and platforms running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Version 3.1 or r11.

### LIST

Broadcasts this file transfer to all remote destinations designated on a predefined distribution list.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a distribution list designating where this file should be broadcast. |

**Notes**
GROUP, LIST, and LU are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

When GROUP= or LIST= is used, the value for IPPORT is determined by either the destination member or the default table.

When a transfer is performed to a destination defined as a list of LUs or IP addresses, the data is transferred to each LU or IP node in the list.

The LU and IPNAME parameters can be coded within the same list member. This results in the file being transferred to SNA and IP nodes.

The LIST parameter is valid only for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

Since a transfer to a list destination is processed as a queued request, the various file transfers involved might have different start times. Use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Operator Control function on the Menu Interface to check the current status of any broadcast distribution.

### LPASS

Indicates a password associated with LUSER. This is mainly used for third-party-initiated file transfer requests.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies a password of up to eight alphanumeric characters that is associated with LUSER. |

**Notes**
LPASS should not be confused with PASSWORD (see below).

### LU

Defines the LU name of the remote system. LU identifies the VTAM logical unit name associated with the remote computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of the remote LU. The name may contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. |

**Notes**
GROUP, LIST, USER, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded (either on the EXEC card or in SYSIN01). Coding more than one causes an error.

### LUSER

Specifies a user ID on the source computer whose access privileges are used to execute the file transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing a user ID whose access privileges on the source computer are used for the file transfer. |

**Notes**
LUSER is mainly used for a third party transfer: a user on system A requests that system B (source) execute a file transfer to system C (target). While the transfer request is initiated by system A, the file transmission is entirely between system B and system C.

The only prerequisites for third-party transfers are:

- All systems must be identified to VTAM and be running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Version 2 or higher.
- The ID entered for LUSER must satisfy the requirements of the security software in effect on the source system.

If the source computer has a default user ID for third-party file transfers, and you want to use this default, then a null value must be specified for this parameter as LUSER=" " with at least one space between the quotes.

Not all Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport platforms support third-party transfers.

For conventional file transfer, LUSER can be used to identify the user initiating the transfer. This is useful in performing operator tracking and control functions through the menu interface.

Do not confuse LUSER with the USERID parameter. USERID refers to the authorization access ID on the target system, both for ordinary file transfers and third-party initiated transfers.

**Default:** The ID associated with the address space created when the file transfer request is made

### MGMTCLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the management class to use when allocating a new SMS-managed data set.

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### NEWXFER

Indicates the beginning of a new file transfer definition. Unlike all other SYSIN01 parameters, no value is assigned to this parameter. The parameter NEWXFER is entered in SYSIN01 at a point where a new transfer request is defined. The text following the parameter name NEWXFER up to the next occurrence of NEWXFER (if any) forms the definition of a transfer request.

**Notes**
At least one parameter must be specified between succeeding NEWXFER parameters.

To negate a previously specified parameter, specify the parameter again with no value.

It is not necessary to respecify all parameters for an additional file transfer, only those that are different. All parameters other than XTC parameters are propagated. For example, if two TYPE=SEND transfers are requested, then the FILE=*remote_ file_name* parameter is usually specified twice, but the FILETYPE=FILE and TYPE=SEND parameters have to be specified only for the first request.

Multiple SNA and TCP/IP transfers can be intermixed within the same SYSIN01 stream.

For information about TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, see the discussion of the CONTINUE parameter for XCOMJOB PARM.

### NOTIFY

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport whom to notify on the local system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with NOTIFYNAME. See also RNOTIFY.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | Requests that the main console operator on this computer be notified. |
| *tso_user_id* | Identifies the TSO user who is sent a broadcast message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on.<br><br>**Note:** Do not use NOTIFYNAME or RNOTIFYNAME operands for TSO users. |
| CICS | Causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. See NOTIFYNAME. |
| ROSCOE | Sends notification messages to users of Computer Associates' Advantage CA-Roscoe timesharing product when a file transfer begins, ends, or fails. See NOTIFYNAME. |
| ALL | If the remote computer is a VAX, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can send notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users. See NOTIFYNAME. |

**Notes**
If either NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFY=ROSCOE, or NOTIFY=ALL is selected, then NOTIFYNAME (shown following) must also be specified.

**Default:** LOG

### NOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the local system that is to receive a notification of the completion of the transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Indicates the TP name under CICS, or the ROSCOE key or ALL-in-1 user to be notified at the conclusion of a file transfer by the initiator of the request. The notification receiver name can be up to eight alphanumeric characters long. |

**Notes**
This parameter must be used when NOTIFY=CICS, NOTIFY=ROSCOE, or NOTIFY=ALL has been selected.

If you specify NOTIFY=CICS, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=cics.*acbname*.

If you specify NOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=roscoe *key*.

If you specify NOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify NOTIFYNAME=*mailbox name*.

### PASSWORD

Identifies the password for the user ID under whose set of resource access privileges Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to execute on the remote system. It should be the password known to the remote security system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 31 alphanumeric characters | Specifies up to 31 characters representing the user password that is to be used for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport execution on the remote system. |

**Notes**
This value is overwritten with a string of asterisks or *xxx…* when it appears in any Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log.

To change the remote TSO password, use the following format:

```
oldpassword/newpassword
```

PASSWORD should not be confused with LPASS (see above).

### PROGLIB

Specifies whether the transfer is of a PDSE program library or not.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Indicates the transfer of a PDSE program library. |
| NO | Indicates the transfer is not of a PDSE program library. |

**Notes**
This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.

Only whole PDSE program libraries may be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.

PROGLIB=YES requires the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Ensure any Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers have been modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files."

If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD must be included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

**Default:** None

### RESTART

Identifies whether a stopped transfer should be restarted from the nearest checkpoint or from the beginning. This option is only valid for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, and it is used only if a problem occurred earlier on the restart checkpoint and the transfer request is being resubmitted.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Start from the nearest checkpoint; do not start from the beginning of the transfer. |
| NO | Signals that the file transfer should be restarted from the beginning, even if a checkpoint restart is feasible. NO is the default. |

**Default:** NO

## RNOTIFY

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport whom to notify on the remote system when the file transfer is complete. This parameter is used in conjunction with RNOTIFYNAME. See NOTIFY.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| LOG | Requests that the main operator on the remote computer be notified. |
| *tso_user_id* | Identifies the TSO user who is sent a message when the file transfer completes. Any value except LOG is interpreted by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a TSO user ID on this system. If this user ID is not logged on when the transfer is completed, the message is displayed the next time the user logs on. |
| CICS | Causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to begin an LU 6.2 process to CICS when the file transfer concludes. This is only used when the remote computer is z/OS. |
| ROSCOE | Sends notification messages to users of Computer Associates' ROSCOE timesharing product when a file begins, ends, or fails. See RNOTIFYNAME. |
| ALL | Sends notification to the electronic mailboxes of DEC ALL-in-1 users (if the remote system is a VAX). See RNOTIFYNAME. |

**Notes**
If RNOTIFY=CICS, RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, or RNOTIFY=ALL is selected, then RNOTIFYNAME must also be specified.

**Default:** LOG

### RNOTIFYNAME

Identifies the entity on the remote system that is to receive a notification of transfer completion.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name (up to eight alphanumeric characters) of the remote system entity to be notified by the target system when a transfer completes. |

**Notes**
This parameter must be used when RNOTIFY=CICS, RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, or RNOTIFY=ALL has been selected.

If you specify RNOTIFY=ROSCOE, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=roscoe *key*.

If you specify RNOTIFY=ALL, you must also specify RNOTIFYNAME=*mailbox name*.

### SECURE_SOCKET

Specifies whether to use an OpenSSL socket or non-OpenSSL socket for transfers.

| Value | Description |
|---|---|
| YES | Performs a secure transfer.<br>The transfer uses an OpenSSL socket and must to connect to an SSL listener on the remote partner. |
| NO | Performs a non-secure transfer.<br>The transfer uses a non-OpenSSL socket. |

**Default:** NO

### SPRTY

Indicates the scheduling priority of this file transfer request. When multiple file transfer requests are eligible for initiation (that is, they are past their start date/time) to the same LU or GROUP, those with higher SPRTY values are scheduled first. One is the lowest priority.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies a scheduling priority for this file transfer request. The default is 16. |

**Notes**
This feature has no effect once the transfer begins executing. Do not confuse it with EPRTY, the execution priority.

**Default:** 16

### STARTDATE

Specifies the date when the transfer is to begin.

The transfer start date can be provided in one of three formats:

- *yyyymmdd*

  where

  *yyyy* is a 4-digit designation for a year (for example, 2004)

  *mm* is a 2-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:

```
01 = January    02 = February  03 = March     04 = April
05 = May        06 = June      07 = July      08 = August
09 = September  10 = October   11 = November  12 = December
```

  *dd* is a 2-digit number in the range 01-31 designating a day of the month

  Example: STARTDATE=20040201 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2004.

- *yyddd* (Julian date)

  where

  *yy* is a 2-digit designation for a year (for example, 02)

  *ddd* is a 3-digit number in the range 001-366 designating a day of the year

  Example: STARTDATE=04032 schedules a transfer to start on the 32nd day of 2004, which is the same as February 1, 2004.

- +*nnn* (*nnn* days from today)

  where

  *nnn* is a number in the range 1 to 999

  Example: Specifying STARTDATE=+31 on January 1, 2004 schedules a transfer to begin on February 1, 2004.

**Default:** Current date

### STARTTIME

Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0000 to 2400 | Specifies the time (*hhmm*) this transfer becomes eligible for execution. |

**Notes**
You can also set the time for the future in terms of its separation in hours and minutes (+*hhmm*) from the current time.

For example, if a transmission is to start no earlier than 2 p.m.

```
STARTTIME=1400
```

Or if the start time is two hours from now:

```
STARTTIME=+0200.
```

**Default:** Current time

### STORCLAS

Specifies the one- to eight-character name of the storage class for a new SMS-managed data set.

**Note:** This parameter applies only to mainframe SMS data sets.

**Default:** None

### SYSUDATA

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDSUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDSUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

### TDUDATA

Allows the specification of transfer-dependent user data. This data is available to user exits in the RRDXUSER field of the RRDS data area (mapped by the RRDDSECT macro) while the transfer is pending or active. The RRDXUSER field is defined by HDRDSECT within RRDDSECT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 10 (bytes) | Specifies up to 10 bytes of data available to user exits during a file transfer. |

### TRUNCATE

Tells Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport how to respond to records in the source file that exceed the maximum record length permitted on the target computer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Truncate any excess characters. |
| NO | Abort the transfer. Once the problem has been resolved, the transfer must be rerun. |

**Default:** NO

### TYPE

Indicates whether the file transfer is inbound or outbound. Required.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| SEND | Indicates that the file transfer is outbound from this system. |
| RECEIVE | Indicates that the file transfer is inbound to this system. |

**Notes**
If TYPE=RECEIVE, then FILETYPE=FILE must be specified.

### USER

Indicates that the transfer is to take place on a session on which this user has logged onto the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies one to eight alphanumeric characters representing a user whose Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport session is to be used for a file transfer. |

**Notes**
GROUP, LIST, USER, LU, and IPNAME are mutually exclusive parameters. One of these parameters must be coded

### USERID

Identifies the user ID that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to use on the remote system. The user ID must be known to the remote system's security.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies a user ID (up to 12 alphanumeric characters) whose access privileges on the remote computer are used for this file transfer. |

**Notes**
For IBM AS/400 or VAX, specify the user's sign-on. If this parameter is omitted, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport defaults to the ID associated with the address space that submitted the file transfer request.

For example, if there is a JCL USERID parameter coded in the JOB statement of the job invoking XCOMJOB, then that JCL USERID is used. If a blank USERID parameter value is to be sent to the remote system, USERID=" " must be entered, with at least one space between the quotes. Do this if the remote system is to supply its own default for the user ID under whose access privileges this transfer is to execute.

### XCOM_CONFIG_SSL

Specifies the HFS SSL configuration file path and file name.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 256 characters | Specifies the HFS path and file name of the SSL configuration file used by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for secure transfers. |

**Note:** A sample SSL configuration file, configssl.cnf, is provided with the installation.

**Default:** None

## SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=FILE

The following additional parameters can be used only when FILETYPE=FILE has been indicated.

### FILE

Provides file information for a transfer. This information depends on the type of transfer and the systems being used.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 256 alphanumeric characters | If TYPE=SEND, specify the remote file to which data is transferred.<br>If TYPE=RECEIVE, specify the remote file being transferred.<br>If the remote system is a z/OS computer, specify the data set name.<br>If the remote system is a Windows machine, specify the full pathname.<br>If the remote system is an AS/400, specify the qualified filename.<br>If the remote system is a DEC VAX computer, specify the VMS filename.<br>If the remote system is a UNIX system, specify the fully qualified filename including path information. |

### FILEOPT

Indicates how the transferred file is managed by the receiving computer.

<table>
<tr><th>Value</th><th colspan="2">Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td>REPLACE</td><td colspan="2">Replaces the file on the receiving computer.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>If the VSAM file is a</td><td>This is replaced</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>KSDS cluster</td><td>Records with matching and non-matching keys</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ESDS cluster</td><td>Nothing. All records are added to the end of the data set, since a non-reusable ESDS can only be replaced by deleting and redefining the cluster. Use CREATE to replace reusable VSAM clusters.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>RRDS cluster</td><td>Nothing—this is an invalid choice.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Note: If sending a new member to a pre-existing PDS, specify REPLACE.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ADD</td><td colspan="2">Adds the records of the transferred file to the end of an existing sequential file or inserts them into an indexed file if they do not already exist there. If the records do already exist there, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport aborts the transfer.<br><br>Note: You cannot add to an existing PDS member.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CREATE</td><td colspan="2">Creates the transferred file on the destination system as a sequential file. This option should also be used when VSAM clusters with the REUSE option are to be reused. If the transfer involves a PDS member, specify CREATE only if the PDS itself is being created; otherwise, an error results.</td></tr>
</table>

**Notes**
This is ignored for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers that specify TYPE=RECEIVE in SYSIN01 if the local file is identified through the LCLDS01 DD statement since in this case the disposition of the file is determined by the DISP parameter on the DD statement.

**Default:** REPLACE

### LUNIT

Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this file transfer. If LCLDS01 is used, the unit can be specified through the JCL parameter UNIT.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 characters | Specifies the unit for the local file involved in this unit transfer. |

**Notes**
LUNIT is used with the LFILE parameter.

**Default:** Catalog information or default specified in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

### LVOL

Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer. This is used with the LFILE parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 6 characters | Specifies the volume of the local file involved in a file transfer. |

**Notes**
If LCLDS01 is used, the volume can be specified through the VOL JCL parameter.

**Default:** Catalog information

## PACK

Indicates whether record packing is used. Record packing is available in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS for version=2 type transfers. It can substantially improve performance.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| CRLF | Inserts a carriage return (CR) and line feed (LF) characters at the end of each record. This is the packing type used for most Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport platforms. |
| LENGTH | Specifies that the records are to be packed into fixed-size data transfer blocks. Each record begins with a 2-byte long prefix that indicates the length of the record and determines how many records can be packed into a block. The default block size is 2K but it can be increased to 31K by using the MAXPACK parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.<br><br>When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on NT and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH. |
| NO | No record packing is used. |

**Notes**
PACK=LENGTH with MAXPACK=31744 should be selected when using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport over TCP/IP. If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

Platforms that support PACK=LENGTH are IBM's AS/400, UNIX-based systems, and z/OS systems. See the appropriate documentation for the platform to see if this value is supported.

For more information, see Pack Data Records in the chapter "The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)."

**Default:** NO

### RECSEP

Indicates whether record separators (such as carriage returns) are added to the data delimiting records when they are written.

**Note:** This parameter is ignored if both the sending and receiving systems are EBCDIC.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Add separators to the data delimiting records. |
| NO | Do not add separators. |

**Notes**
If PACK=LENGTH is coded, then you must also code RECSEP=NO.

When transferring a text file to a partner that supports record separators (for example, CRLF (0D0A) on NT and LF (0A) on UNIX), record separators are inserted. No separators are inserted in binary files transferred with PACK=LENGTH.

**Default:** YES

### SPACE

Specifies the space to be allocated for a z/OS file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| CYL, TRK, or BLK (for *alloc*) | This value is specified in the following format: |
| 0 to 9999 (for *pri*, *sec*, and *dir*) | SPACE=(*alloc*,(*pri*,*sec*,*dir*)) |
| | *alloc* - Specifies cylinders (CYL), tracks (TRK), or blocks (BLK) for storage. |
| | *pri* - Specifies the primary space allocation. |
| | *sec* - Specifies the secondary space allocation. |
| | *dir* - Specifies the number of directory blocks for partitioned data sets. |

**Notes**
This parameter is only used when creating a file under a system such as z/OS that pre-allocates space.

For more information, refer to documentation on the z/OS JCL SPACE parameter in the DD statement.

**Default:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

### UNIT

Indicates the unit type where the data set is to be created.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the unit type where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets). |

**Default:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

### VOL

Indicates the volume name where the data set is to be created.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to ten alphanumeric characters indicating the volume type where the data set is to be created (or where it resides, for existing non-cataloged data sets). |

**Default:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table defaults

## SYSIN01 Parameters Required by FILETYPE=REPORT

The following additional parameters should only be coded when FILETYPE=REPORT has been selected.

### CHARS

Indicates the character set JES uses when the report is sent to a remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxx* | Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the character set JES uses when a report is sent to a remote system. |

**Default:** None

### CLASS

Specifies the print class to which the report is printed. For example, if the receiving system is a z/OS-supported mainframe, indicate the JES SYSOUT class desired.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *x* | Specifies one alphanumeric character representing the print class where the report is printed. |

**Notes**
When sending a report to a DEC VAX computer, if you specify a value for CLASS, make certain that it is a valid value for this remote computer. If it is not, the print job fails. Avoid this by defining this parameter with a value of null (binary zero), space, or A.

**Default:** A

### CONTROL

Indicates the printer carriage control codes present in the data stream.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| ASA | ASA standard carriage control codes are used. |
| MACHINE | Specific hardware-dependent codes are used. |
| NONE | No carriage control codes are used. |

**Default:** NONE

### COPY (or COPIES)

Indicates the number of report copies printed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 255 | Specifies the number of report copies to print. |

**Default:** 1

### DEST

Indicates the printer or other device on the remote system receiving the report.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 21 characters (Version=2 type transfers only)<br>Up to 8 characters (Version=1 type transfers only) | Specifies the printer or device on the remote system receiving the report. |

**Notes**
The DEST parameter can contain a fully qualified printer filename when the report is sent to an AS/400.

The actual number of bytes allowed for this parameter is dependent on the remote system.

**Default:** System default printer

### DISP

Determines whether to keep or delete the report file after printing on the remote system. This value is ignored when the remote system is an IBM mainframe.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| KEEP | Keep the report file after it is printed on the remote system. |
| DELETE | Delete the report file after it is printed on the remote system. |

**Default:** DELETE

### FCB

Indicates the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses from SYS1.IMAGELIB when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxx* | Specifies the name of the Forms Control Buffer that JES uses when the report is sent to a remote z/OS system. The name can be up to four alphanumeric characters long. |

**Default:** System default value

### FORM

Tells the remote operator the kind of form on which to print a report.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| xxxx | Specifies up to four alphanumeric characters representing the kind of form on which to print the report. |

**Notes**
If you specify a special form value, make certain the value is valid for the remote computer. Otherwise, the print job fails. If in doubt, use the default.

### REPORT

Supplies the title of the report.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 21 alphanumeric characters | Specifies the title of the report. |

**Notes**
Depending on the operating system printing the report, this parameter might only be used as a comment, which would not be printed as part of the report. It may be part of a banner page produced with the report.

AS/400 and VAX/VMS print this field in a banner page. With reports sent to a z/OS system, this entry becomes part of the banner page. The banner page consists of the report title and the values designated in the CLASS and FORM parameters.

### REPORTHOLD

Designates whether the report should be held or prepared for immediate printing.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Hold the report. |
| NO | Print the report immediately. |

**Notes**
This parameter cannot be used with a Windows or a UNIX partner.

**Default:** NO

### SPOOL

Designates whether to spool the report to disk or to print it directly. If the remote computer is a z/OS system, this operand has no effect on the transfer.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Spool the report to disk. |
| NO | Do not spool; print the report immediately. |

**Default:** YES

### WRITER

Specifies the name of the external writer that is to process the report on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters identifying the external writer that is to process this report on the remote system. |

**Notes**
This parameter may not be specified with Version 1 transfers.

## SYSIN01 Tape Parameters

The parameters described in this section can be used when tape drives are involved in the transaction. Allowable values for these parameters are the same as for their IBM JCL counterparts, except where noted. You can also refer to this section for parameter information when using the Menu Interface.

**Note:** When tape drives are involved in the transaction, it may be necessary to use also some of the parameters discussed in the section, FILETYPE=FILE Parameters, such as the parameters LUNIT, LVOL, UNIT, and VOL.

### DEN

Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 4 | Specifies the density to be used in creating a tape on the local or remote system. Valid values are the same as those for the DEN parameter in JCL |

### EXPDT

Specifies the expiration date to be placed on the tape data set being created.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *yyddd* | Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set as a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 06021, 06 is the year (namely, 2006), and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2006. |
| *yyyy/ddd* | Specifies an expiration date for the tape data set in terms of a four-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For example, in the expiration date 2006/021, 2006 is the year, and 021 is the 21st day of that year. The tape data set will expire on January 21, 2006. |

**Note:** EXPDT and RETPD are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

## LABEL

Indicates the type of label associated with a tape data set. The label of a tape data set is specified in terms of a sequence number and a designation for the type of processing to be applied to the data set. The following table lists the valid values for both label components:

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| sequence number (0001 to 9999) | This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape.<br>**Default**: 0001 |
| processing type:<br>AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL | Represent the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape.<br>**Default**: none |

**Default:** (1,SL)

### Notes

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport writes only standard label tapes.

This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL—see the following example.

### Example

LABEL=(2,BLP)

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

## LLABEL

Specifies the sequence number of the file on the tape volume to be used for the local data set, and the type of processing to be applied to the data set (sequence number, processing type).

Valid values that can substitute for these variables are listed in the following table:

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *sequence number* | 1 to 9999<br>This value identifies the sequence number of a data set on tape. |
| *processing type* | AL, AUL, BLP, LTM, NL, NSL, SL, SUL<br>Represents the types of processing to be applied to data sets on tape. |

**Notes**
This parameter should be specified in the same way that the LABEL parameter appears in the JCL.

**Default:** (1,SL)

**Example**
LLABEL=(2,BLP)

This specification refers to the second data set on the tape. The type of processing to be applied to this data set is BLP.

## LUNITCT

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the local system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 20 | Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the local system. |

### LVOLCT

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the local system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the local or remote system. |

### LVOLSQ

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multi-volume remote data set to be used.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used. |

### RETPD

Specifies the number of days to retain the tape data set being created.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 9999 | Specifies the number of days (1 to 9999) that the tape data set being created is to be retained. |

**Default:** None

**Notes**
RETPD and EXPDT are mutually exclusive; specify one or the other.

### TAPE

Indicates to the remote system whether the volume is a tape volume or a disk file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| YES | Indicates that the transfer is to a tape volume and that mounts are allowed when performing dynamic allocation. |
| NO | Indicates that the transfer is to a disk file. |

### UNITCT

Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 20 | Specifies the number of units to be allocated on the remote system. |

**Default:** None

### VOLCT

Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the remote system.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the maximum number of volumes to be used in processing a multivolume output tape data set on the remote system. |

**Default:** None

### VOLSQ

Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 255 | Specifies the sequence number of the first volume of a multivolume remote data set to be used. |

## SYSIN01 DCB Parameters

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport allows the user to specify DCB information for files created or replaced locally or remotely by using the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE SYSIN01 parameters.

Users enter the DCB information when creating a file on the local system. Under these circumstances, the DCB information for the file transmitted is the default DCB information. Specifying the RECFM, LRECL, and BLKSIZE parameters overrides the default DCB information. The DCB information (specifically the LRECL operand) determines the maximum record length that the PC reads when receiving a binary file from MVS. The local system confirms the accuracy of the three parameters.

When a z/OS-initiated receive is performed to a non-z/OS partner, it is recommended that all DCB-related parameters be coded in the SYSIN01 stream.

### BLKSIZE

Defines the block size of the file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 99999 | Specifies a value 0 to 99999, indicating the block size of the file. |

**Notes**
If a receive request originates from a non-z/OS partner, the BLKSIZE should be coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.

**Default:** BLKSIZE of the z/OS data set if a send or receive request of any type originates from a z/OS partner.

### LRECL

Defines the logical record length of the file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 99999 | Specifies a value 0 to 99999, representing the logical record length of the file. |

**Notes**
If a receive request originates from a non-z/OS partner, the LRECL should be coded explicitly. The value of the parameter must be based on a reasonable estimate.

**Default:** LRECL of the z/OS data set if a send or receive of any type request originates from a z/OS partner.

### RECFM

Specifies the z/OS record format associated with a data set. This parameter uses the same format as the z/OS JCL RECFM parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| F | Fixed |
| FA | Fixed ASA |
| FB | Fixed Blocked |
| FBA | Fixed Blocked ASA |
| FBM | Fixed Blocked Machine |
| FBS | Fixed Blocked Standard |
| V | Variable |
| VA | Variable ASA |
| VB | Variable Blocked |
| VBA | Variable Blocked ASA |
| VBM | Variable Blocked Machine |
| VBS | Variable Blocked Spanned |
| VS | Variable Spanned |
| U | Undefined |

### Examples of DCB Information

The following are examples of DCB information that you can code in your SYSIN01 data set, depending on the type of files being created:

#### Example 1

```
RECFM=FB
LRECL=80
BLKSIZE=8000
```

#### Example 2

```
RECFM=VB
LRECL=516
BLKSIZE=23440
```

#### Example 3

```
RECFM=U
BLKSIZE=19069
```

## SYSIN01 Transfer Control (XTC) Parameters

The SYSIN01 parameters described in this section form a feature of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport known as Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Transfer Control (XTC). These parameters are used to handle dependencies between multiple transfers (For example, one transfer must complete in a certain way before another can start). They provide the means by which interdependent transfer requests can be defined and processed as a single group. A transfer request belonging to such a group can cause another transfer request in the same group to be held, purged, or released (either conditionally or unconditionally) from the transfer request queue.

For further discussion of interdependent transfers, see the section Coding Interdependent Transfers that follows the list of XTC parameters.

### Delimiting Multiple Parameter Values

Several XTC parameters can be assigned up to eight values (typically, transfer request names) at the same time. When assigning multiple values to a parameter, commas must be used to separate the parameter values:

XTC_PARAMETER=*VALUE1*,*VALUE2*,. . .,*VALUE8*

### HOLDCOUNT

Associates a number with a transfer request that is incremented or decremented by the successful or unsuccessful completion of other transfer requests. As long as the number is greater than 0, the transfer is not released.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 to 255 | Specifies a value that controls the holding/releasing of a transfer request. The transfer is released when the value of the parameter reaches 0. |

**Notes**
See the description of the parameters XTCERRDECR, XTCERRINCR, XTCGOODDECR, and XTCGOODINCR, which can decrement and increment the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter.

**Default:** 0

### XTCERRDECR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is decremented when the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers whose hold counts are to be decremented if a transfer completes unsuccessfully. |

**Notes**
VTAM errors are not considered failed file transfers since they are retried later.

### XTCERRREL

Specifies the transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers to be released if the current transfer completes unsuccessfully. |

### XTCERRINCR

Specifies the transfer requests for which the HOLDCOUNT parameter value is incremented if the current file transfer fails.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers the HOLDCOUNT parameter of which is to be incremented if the current file transfer fails. |

**Notes**
A VTAM communications error does not count as a failure.

### XTCERRPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged if the transfer concludes unsuccessfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers to be purged if the current file transfer concludes unsuccessfully. |

### XTCGOODDECR

Indicates an XTCNET job whose hold count decrements if the file transfer completes successfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers the HOLDCOUNT parameter of which is to be decremented if the current transfer completes successfully. |

**Notes**
If the current file transfer completes successfully, the value of the HOLDCOUNT parameter of the transfers assigned to this parameter is reduced by 1, unless the next transfer has already started or the HOLDCOUNT value has already reached zero.

### XTCGOODINCR

Indicates the transfer requests whose HOLDCOUNT parameter is incremented when the current file transfer completes successfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight transfers whose HOLDCOUNT parameter is to be incremented if a transfer completes successfully. |

### XTCGOODPURGE

Specifies the transfer requests to be purged when the current file transfer completes successfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight jobs to be purged if a transfer completes successfully. |

### XTCGOODREL

Specifies the transfer requests to be released if the current file transfer concludes successfully.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| Up to 8 transfer request names | Specifies up to eight jobs to be released if a transfer completes successfully. |

### XTCJOB

Defines the name of a transfer request belonging to the group of interdependent transfer requests named through the XTCNET parameter.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies the name of a transfer request in a group of interrelated transfer requests. |

**Default:** z/OS job name of the z/OS job requesting the file transfer

### XTCNET

Defines the name of a group of interdependent transfer requests.

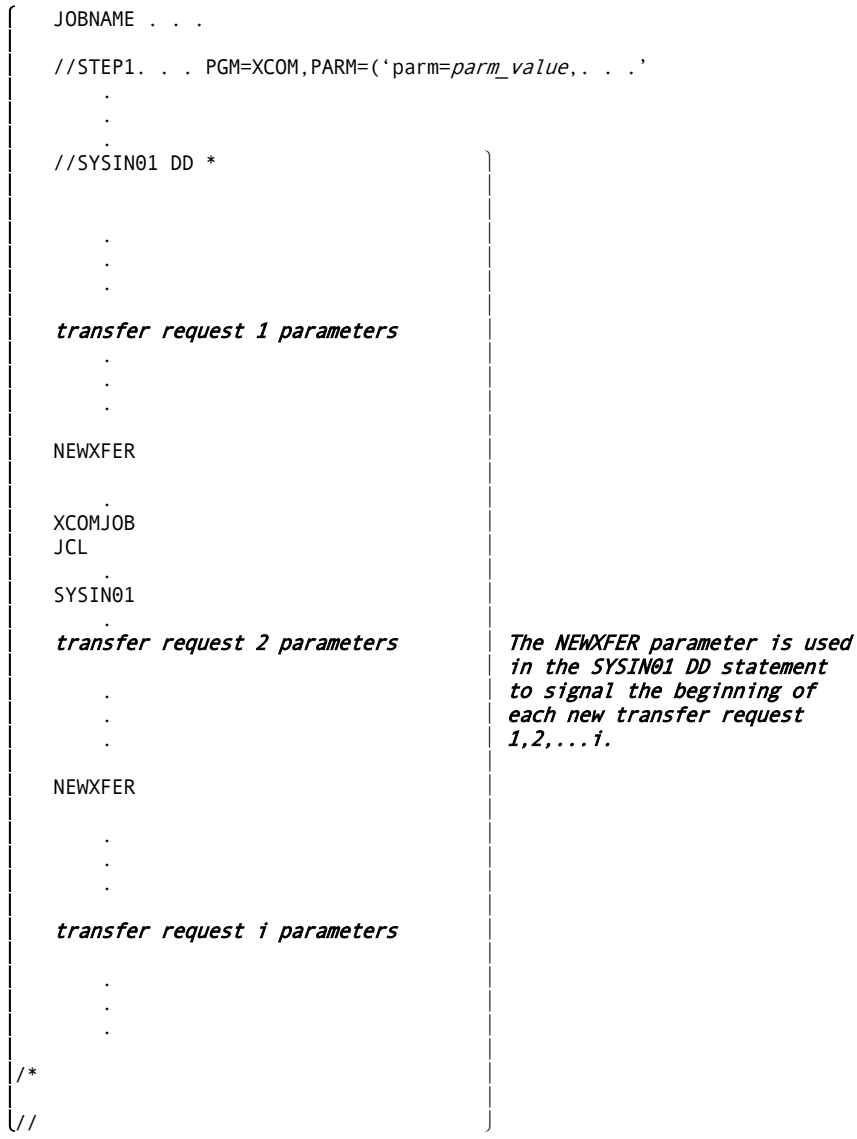
| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *xxxxxxxx* | Specifies up to eight alphanumeric characters representing the name of the XTC network running this transfer. |

**Note**
When using the XCOMPLEX, all transfers with the same XTCNET value are distributed to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

## Coding Interdependent Transfers

This section explains how to code a set of interdependent transfers in the SYSIN01 DD statement.

- The SYSIN01 parameter NEWXFER must be used at the beginning of each of the multiple transfer requests as shown in the following diagram:



- The parameter XTCNET is used to indicate which transfer requests belong to the same group (are dependent on each other). Suppose, for example, that the transfers XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 need to be grouped together. This can be accomplished simply by assigning the name of the group (say, GROUP1) to XTCNET and including XTCNET=GROUP1 in the definition of each of the three transfer requests. If XTC transfers are requested using the XCOMPLEX, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server distributes all transfers with the same value for XTCNET to the same XCOMPLEX Worker Server.
- Each interdependent transfer request must have a unique name, which is assigned to the XTCJOB parameter. Thus, if XFER1, XFER2 and XFER3 are the names of three interdependent transfer requests, their definitions in SYSIN01 must contain the parameter XTCJOB=XFER1, XTCJOB=XFER2, and XTCJOB=XFER3, respectively.
- XTC parameters other than XTCNET and XTCJOB are used to indicate the dependencies obtaining between the transfer requests. The outcome of a transfer request may affect as many as 8 other transfer requests. In addition to the XTC parameters, other SYSIN01 parameters can (and some, for instance, the local file name or LFILE, must) be used when defining interdependent transfer requests.
- HOLD=YES must be coded in each transfer request that is dependent on the successful/unsuccessful completion of another transfer request. However, HOLD=YES need not be coded if the holding/releasing of the transfer request is controlled by the HOLDCOUNT parameter – shown following.

The following sample definition contains three interdependent transfer requests:

```
//SYSIN01 DD *
NEWXFER                  /*Transfer request 1 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=A.B.C
LFILE=MY.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYROLL
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                  /*Transfer request 2 follows*/
TYPE=RECEIVE
FILE=YOUR.FILE
LFILE=MY.FILE2
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=PAYME
HOLD=YES
NEWXFER                  /*Transfer request 3 follows*/
TYPE=SEND
FILE=PC.FILE
LFILE=MY.PC.FILE1
XTCNET=METS
XTCJOB=GETDATA
XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL
XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME
XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL
XTCERRREL=PAYME
/*
//
```

In this example, the three transfer requests are identified as GETDATA, PAYME, and PAYROLL, and they belong to the group METS. Of these, GETDATA is the parent transfer request, that is, the request that tries to execute first and the execution of which controls the subsequent execution of the other two – dependent – transfer requests. Four XTC parameters (other than XTCNET and XTCJOB) are associated with the transfer request GETDATA. XTCGOODREL=PAYROLL means that the PAYROLL transfer belonging to the same group (METS) as GETDATA is to start if GETDATA completes successfully.

At the same time, the PAYME transfer is to be purged from the transfer request queue (XTCGOODPURGE=PAYME). However, if GETDATA does not complete successfully, then the PAYROLL transfer is to be purged (XTCERRPURGE=PAYROLL) and the PAYME transfer is to start (XTCERRREL=PAYME).

**Note:** XTC is not supported by TYPE=EXECUTE transfer requests.

## Coding XTC Transfers in an XCOMPLEX Environment

When submitted to the Admin, all XTC transfers within a SYSIN01 input are routed and scheduled to the same server selected for the first XTC transfer in this group.

TYPE=SCHEDULE XTC transfers submitted through the XCOMPLEX Admin must have XTCJOB and XTCNET names that are unique to the submitted XCOMJOB.

**Tip:** Use an individual's z/OS TSO signon ID as the XTCNET name to make sure that it is unique.

All transfers within each SYSIN01 must be executed, released, or purged and may not be extended into subsequent SYSIN01s. This is because new transfers may be scheduled by the Admin to a server other than the one chosen for the initial SYSIN01.

When using XTC to submit multiple jobs or job steps with the same XTCNET and XTCJOB names, submit directly to the CA-XCOM server. This ensures that they go to the same CA-XCOM SERVER.

At the end of each XTC run, ensure that there are no XTC transfers left in HOLD status. Use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport DELETE or RELEASE operator commands to do this. For more information, see the chapter "Operation and Control."

**Tip:** Before resubmitting an XTC transfer job, go into the appropriate servers and use the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport SHOW command to check for any left over XTC transfers. Use the above procedure to clean up any transfers in HOLD status.

## XCOMJOB Return Codes

The following table lists the return codes that an XCOMJOB may return:

| Return Code | Description | Valid XCOMJOB Type |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Successfully scheduled or executed transfer, all transfers completed successfully. | All types |
| 1 | Partially successful, at least one transfer worked successfully. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| 4 | XCOMINQ file is empty. | TYPE=INQUIRE |
| 8 | ACB not open. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| | Unable to access the XCOMINQ file | TYPE=INQUIRE |
| 9 | Session not established. | All types |
| 10 | A TIMEOUT occurred. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| 12 | A file error occurred. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |

| Return Code | Description | Valid XCOMJOB Type |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | A logic error occurred. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| 20 | A VTAM error occurred. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| 32 | Another type of error occurred, for example, an incorrectly coded parameter. | TYPE=EXECUTE<br>TYPE=SCHEDULE |
| 36 | At least one transfer request exists for which status information is not yet available. | TYPE=INQUIRE |
| 40 | At least one transfer did not complete successfully. | TYPE=INQUIRE |
| 44 | There is at least one transfer request for which status information is not yet available and at least one transfer request that did not complete successfully. | TYPE=INQUIRE |
| 48 | No history record was found for the request. | TYPE=INQUIRE |

Chapter

4

# The Programming Interface

This chapter describes how to invoke Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport from application programs to execute file transfers. Examples of COBOL and Assembler main programs calling XCOMJOB as a subprogram have also been provided.

Any programming language supporting standard z/OS linkage conventions can call Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, including the following:

- COBOL
- C
- FORTRAN
- Assembler

# The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Process

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can be directed to execute a file transfer immediately or to queue it until the necessary resources are available. These instructions, and all the transfer's processing options, are given to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport by parameters passed through the application program. These can be one-time values for individual file transfers, or they can be installation-wide defaults implemented automatically.

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport routine XCOMJOB runs as a called program and is the same program used in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface (see the chapter "The Batch Interface"). The program that calls XCOMJOB must pass the equivalent of the EXEC PARM values, and must prime the local and SYSIN01 data sets. The instructions for coding the PARM values and the SYSIN01 parameters are identical to those for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Batch Interface and are fully described in the chapter "The Batch Interface."

**Note:** TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE are supported with the APIs.

***WARNING!*** *Calls to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram should be dynamic (using the LOAD or LINK macro). Do not try to link edit any of the Unicenter XCOM Data Transport modules to your program.*

# Allocating the Local Data Set and Parameter Files

This section describes how to allocate your local data set and parameter files.

## Define Two Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Files

To call Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport as a subprogram, you must define two Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport files in the job step executing your application:

| File | Description |
|---|---|
| The file identifying the local data set involved in this transfer. | This can be either the file being transferred to the remote computer, or the name of the data set in which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport will store the data received from the remote computer. Define this data set using either the LCLDS01 DD statement or the SYSIN01 file's LFILE parameter.<br>**Note:** If both are specified, the data set defined by LFILE takes precedence. |
| The file that passes parameters to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. | These instructions include whether this is an inbound or outbound transfer and whom to notify on the remote system when the transfer is completed.<br>The DDNAME for this file is SYSIN01. |

Allocate these two files to your job through JCL DD statements or by dynamic allocation. You will probably only use the dynamic allocation method for interactive or Assembler programs.

## Sample DD Statement

The following is a sample DD statement allocating LCLDS01:

```
//LCLDS01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=LOCAL.FILE(NAME)
//SYSIN01 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=PARM.FILE(NAME)
```

# Calling Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport from a COBOL Program

Use the COBOL verbs CALL and CANCEL to load and delete the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport modules in your address space. Before making the call to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, make sure that the files SYSIN01 and LCLDS01 have been allocated to the job step that executes your application program (unless the local file was defined with the LFILE parameter).

You do not have to load the parameters in SYSIN01 before the job starts. Instead, you can OPEN the file for output and write the parameters to it one 80-character output record at a time. This way, the application program determines the parameter values.

Code a working storage data item for the Batch Interface routine XCOMJOB. This should be an eight-character alphanumeric with a VALUE clause set to XCOMJOB. Call Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport dynamically.

Make your PICTURE clause large enough to accommodate the total length of your parameter data. Move the length of the XCOM-PARM-DATA field into the XCOM-PARM-LEN.

## Sample Fragment

The following is a sample fragment of a COBOL program that calls Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport:

```
//*********************************************************************
//* SAMPLE COBOL PROGRAM TO CALL XCOM API *
//* STEP COB - COMPILE SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//* STEP LKED- LINK-EDIT SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//* STEP RUN - EXECUTE SAMPLE PROGRAM *
//*********************************************************************
//S1 EXEC COBUCL,PARM.COB='PM AP'
//COB.SYSIN DD
000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000200 PROGRAM-ID. SAMPCOB.
000300 AUTHOR. COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
000400
000500
000600
000700
000800 DATE-WRITTEN. SEP 2001.
000900 DATE-COMPILED. SEP 2001.
001000
001100 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
001200 CONFIGURATION SECTION.
001300 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
001400 FILE-CONTROL.
001500 SELECT SYSIN-FILE ASSIGN TO S-S YSIN01
001600
001700 DATA DIVISION.
001800 FILE SECTION.
001900 FD SYSIN-FILE
```

```
002000 LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD
002100 RECORD CONTAINS 80 CHARACTERS
002200 BLOCK CONTAINS 0 RECORDS
002300 DATA RECORD IS SYSIN-REC.
002400 01 SYSIN-REC PIC X(80).
002500
002600 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
002700 01 XCOM-API PIC X(8) VALUE “XCOMJOB”.
002800 01 XCOM-PARM.
002900 05 XCOM-PARM-LEN PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +44.
003000 05 XCOM-PARM-DATA PIC X(46)
003100 VALUE “TYPE=EXECUTE,LOGMODE=XCOMMODE, STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL“.
003200
003300 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
003400 STARTUP SECTION.
003500* ************************************************************
003600* * HERE WE CREATE SYSIN01 FILE INSTREAM
000370* ************************************************************
003800 OPEN OUTPUT SYSIN-FILE.
003900 MOVE “LU=LU26505 “ TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004000 MOVE “COMPRESS=YES “ TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004100 MOVE “TYPE=SEND “ TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004300 MOVE "FILETYPE=FILE " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004400 MOVE "LFILE=XCOM.RB0.SAMPLIB(XCSAMCOB)" TO SYSIN-REC.
004450 WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004500 MOVE "CODE=EBCDIC " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004600 MOVE "FILE=C:\MVS\TEMP " TO SYSIN-REC. WRITE SYSIN-REC.
004700 CLOSE SYSIN-FILE
004800
004900* ************************************************************
005000* * WE WILL CALL XCOMJOB HERE
005100* ************************************************************
005200
005300 CALL XCOM-API USING XCOM-PARM.
005400 IF RETURN-CODE NOT EQUAL ZEROS
005500 THEN DISPLAY "TRANSFER FAILED"
005600 ELSE DISPLAY "TRANSFER SUCCESSFUL".
005700 STOP RUN.
//*********************************************************************
//* LINK-EDIT PROGRAM *
//*********************************************************************
//LKED.SYSLMOD DD DSN=XCOM.APF3.LINKLIB,DISP=SHR
//* INCLUDE SYSLMOD(XCOMJOB)
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
ENTRY SAMPCOB
NAME SAMPCOB(R)
//*********************************************************************
//* EXECUTE PROGRAM *
//*********************************************************************
//RUN EXEC PGM=SAMPCOB
//STEPLIB DD DSN=XCOM.APF3.LINKLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//*XCOMGLOB DD DSN=XCOM.RB0.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR *FOR TYPE=EXECUTE
//*XCOMREST DD DSN=XCOM.RB0.RESTART,DISP=SHR *FOR TYPE=EXECUTE
//*SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN01 DD DSN=&TEMP,DISP=(NEW,DELETE,DELETE) ,SPACE=(TRK,(1,1)),
// DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=8000,RECFM=FB),UNIT=SYSDA
```

# Calling Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport from an Assembler Program

Use the LOAD macro to load a new copy of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport routine into main storage. Use the DELETE macro to delete the program from main storage.

## Sample Assembler Program

The following is a sample fragment of an Assembler program.

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8* *
* This program shows how to invoke XCOMJOB from an assembler *
* program. *
* On entry, it is assumed that the control statements for *
* the transfer request reside in the data set allocated to *
* the SYSIN01 DD statement. XCOMJOB is then loaded into *
* storage and receives control via a BALR instruction. *
* On return, it is removed from storage via a DELETE SVC. *
ASMSAMP CSECT ,
ASMSAMP AMODE 31
ASMSAMP RMODE 31
*
STM R14,R12,12 (R13) Store entry registers
LR R11,R15 Load base register
USING ASMSAMP,R11 Establish addressability
*
GETMAIN RU,LV=WRKL Request work area storage
*
LR R2,R13 Keep current save area address
*
LR R13,R1 Load work area address
USING WRK,R13 Establish addressability
LR R14,R1 Load registers for MVCL
LA R15,WRKL
SLR R0,R0
LR R1,R0
MVCL R14,R0 Clear work area to zeros
*
ST R2,WRKSAVE+4 Chain save areas
ST R13,8(,R2)
*
LOAD EPLOC=XCOMJOB Load XCOMJOB into storage
*
LA R1,PARMADDR Point to parm list address
LR R15,R0 Load entry point address
BALR R14,R15 Invoke XCOMJOB
DELETE EPLOC=XCOMJOB Remove XCOMJOB from storage
*
LR R1,R13 Load work area address
L R13,WRKSAVE+4 Unchain save areas
FREEMAIN RU,LV=WRKL,A=(1) Free work area storage
*
LM R14,R12,12(13)
Continued
Continued
BR R14
*
*
```

```
PARMLIST DS 0D XCOMJOB parameter list
PARMLEN DC AL2(L'PARMDATA) Parameter list length
PARMDATA DC C'TYPE=EXECUTE,ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,LU=DENVER' X
..Parameters
*
XCOMJOB DC CL8'XCOMJOB' XCOMJOB program name
*
WRK DSECT , Local work area
WRKSAVE DS 18F Register work area length
*
*REGS
*
END ASMSAMP
```

Chapter 5

# The Remote Spooling Feature (Process SYSOUT)

This chapter describes how Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport executes file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems through the JES2 or JES3 spool.

## Basics of JES Spool Use

This section describes the basics of how Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the JES2 or JES3 spool to execute file transfers from a local z/OS system to other systems.

### Advantages of Using the Process SYSOUT Interface

The Process SYSOUT Interface allows passive use of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. No Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport commands or Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport JCL procedures are necessary. User programs, IBM utility programs such as IEBGENER, and common TSO commands such as PRINTOFF, VPSPRINT, and DSPRINT can invoke Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

Process SYSOUT files can contain logical records up to 4K bytes in length. This allows Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to extract very large records from the spool. Indirect (store-and-forward) file transfers also support logical record lengths up to 4K.

**Note:** The 4K limit is a restriction of JES2 and JES3.

To summarize, the Process SYSOUT Interface offers the following advantages:

- Handles SYSOUT record lengths up to 4K.
- Transfers different types of data, including binary characters.
- Handles all of the following:
  - Files (only with indirect transfers)
  - Jobs to be executed on the remote system (only with indirect transfers)
  - Reports to be printed on the remote system
- Allows data to be queued to remote destinations (via the JES spool) even when the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server is temporarily down.
- Allows Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to act as a replacement for the Network Job Entry (NJE) system.
- Can be used by TSO users and for transactions within the following:
  - CICS
  - IDMS
  - Model 204
  - TPF
  - ROSCOE

## Process

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server must be active if file transfers are to be queued. The only transmissions that can be queued for transfer while the server is down are Process SYSOUT JES spool files.

**Note:** PSO is not supported in the XCOMPLEX. The XCOMPLEX Admin Server cannot be used to distribute PSO transfers requests.

While it is running, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server continually scans the JES output queue for files to be sent to any of the destinations or writers (defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library) that it services. When Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport recognizes work in its serviced JES destinations or writers, it executes a file transfer to the targeted system.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can scan the JES spool for either a specific destination or an external writer. An external writer can direct output to a specific printer on a remote system to permit a more detailed specification than is available when using RJE.

You can use the destination parameter PSOWAIT to control whether output is pulled from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets or is allowed to remain on the JES queue until a session is available to transmit it on. For more information on the use of PSOWAIT, see the section Using PSOWAIT in this chapter.

**Note:** PSOWAIT is not a valid option for a TCP/IP transfer.

## Overview - Sending Reports with PSO

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS scans the JES queue automatically for reports to transfer to remote partners. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport selects reports either by WRITER or DEST.

### Setup

The following criteria is required for setting up Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to send reports with PSO:

- There must be a destination member of TYPE=DEST defined and enabled for the remote partner. The destination member must contain **one** of the following:
  - DEST=XCOM
  - WRITER=XCOM

  In the following sample, XCOM represents the dest name or writer name that is specified for the report on the JES Spool. An SNA address, IP address, or IP name may be specified in the dest member.
- The report must be queued to match the dest or writer name specified in the destination member. It may be queued using an IEBGENER job or any other program that can queue the reports with the correct WRITER or DEST (samples provided).
- If the destination is a TCP/IP destination, then TCPSESS must be set to at least 2.
- Security must permit Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to access the reports on the spool.

**Notes:**

- Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport scans the JES Spool at the JESINTV specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table. This value is specified in seconds. Scanning cannot be turned off.
- Report transfers are single-threaded. Only one report is sent to each destination per scan of the spool.
- The MAXRPTB parameter in the default table specifies the maximum block size in bytes that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses to write reports on the spool.
- Temporary report data sets are written according to the PSOVOL and PSOUNIT specified in the default table and start with a high level qualifier specified by PSOPREF in the default table.
- If PSOSECUR=YES, EXIT05 is called.
- The PSODISP parameter in the default table specifies what happens to the temporary report data set on the JES Spool if the report cannot be delivered. If PSODISP=KEEP, these temporary data sets are retained if there is a problem. If PSODISP=DELETE, these temporary data sets are deleted if there is a problem and the report must be requeued to try again.
- The PSOCKPT parameter in the default table allows you to specify different checkpoint values for the report transfer. The default value is 1000. Turn off checkpointing by specifying PSOCKPT=0. You may override the value by specifying PSOCKPT in the dest member.

### SAMPLE JCL to Queue as DEST

```
//STEP001  EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1   DD DSN=XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2   DD SYSOUT=1,DEST=XCOMABC
//SYSIN    DD DUMMY
```

### Sample DEST Member (DEST)

```
TYPE=DEST
DEST=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

### Sample JCL to Queue as WRITER

```
//STEP001  EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A,HOLD=NO
//SYSIN    DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1   DD DSN= XCOM.TEST.TRANSFER,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2   DD SYSOUT=(A,XCOMABC)
```

### Sample DEST Member (WRITER)

```
TYPE=DEST
WRITER=XCOMABC
IPNAME=141.202.156.2
```

## Destination Definitions

Using Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, you can specify that files appearing in the JES spool (with JES DEST or WRITER names specified to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport) are to be sent automatically to specified LUs, IP addresses, users, a group or a list of destinations. A destination can be defined as any of the following:

| If the destination is | Transfers are tried to |
|---|---|
| List | All destinations in a list. The destinations in the list can be LUs or IP addresses. |
| Group | The first destination in the group, and if that attempt fails, the second destination in the group, and if that fails, the third destination, that is, in the order that the destinations have been defined in the group. The destinations in the group must be LUs.<br><br>For TCP/IP, Group functions as an alias. It may be used as a destination, but only one IP destination may be specified for a group. |
| User | A specified user logged onto Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. |

To send a report, simply create SYSOUT output with a DEST or WRITER that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can associate with a remote computer or a user.

## Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Remote Computer

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Table associates JES destinations with remote computers (a VTAM logical unit (LU) name, IP address, or group of logical units). This table is created when Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is installed, and can be modified at any time by using the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables. For more information, see the chapter "Configuring and Customizing Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport" in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

You can use JES to create Destination Table entries by updating the JES initiation parameters according to whether the host computer is running JES2 or JES3. For more information, see JES2 Considerations and JES3 Considerations in this chapter.

## Assigning a JES Destination or Writer to a Specific User

The assignment TYPE=USER in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Table allows a JES destination or writer to be routed to a specific user. When that user logs on to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, all output queued to the destination or writer specified in the user definition member is sent out on the session.

**Note:** This Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport feature is not supported for TCP/IP destinations.

## Using Process SYSOUT with CICS or Other Online Systems

With CICS or other online systems, you can use the direct spool interface in either of two ways:

- Submit jobs through a z/OS internal reader.
- Write to a partitioned transient data set (that is, a QSAM file) for the JCL to direct to one of the remote destinations. If this method is used to send multiple files to the same remote destination, the transient data queue (sequential file) must be closed and reopened between the writing of each file.

## Using Process SYSOUT with TSO

TSO users can take advantage of the direct spool interface by using any command that permits the allocation of a SYSOUT file to a JES destination. For example, some newer versions of TSO allow specification of the DEST operands with the ALLOCATE command. On TSO systems with the PRINTOFF command, destinations can be specified on the command line. TSO users can also requeue a data set to a specific destination.

## Sample z/OS File Transfer to a PC

In this example, the sequential file HOST.SEQ.FILE is sent to a personal computer. The sample destination name is PCLOBBY.

**Note:** This destination name must be a valid destination name to both Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport and JES.

```
//MYJOB    JOB   453W,'XCOM DEMO',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J
//STEP1    EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD    SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN    DD    DUMMY
//SYSUT1   DD    DISP=SHR,DSN=HOST.SEQ.FILE
//SYSUT2   DD    SYSOUT=A,DEST=PCLOBBY
/ *
```

## Sample z/OS File Transfer to a VAX

In this example, there is an application program located in New York that sends data directly to an output file. The output data is transferred to a target DEC VAX system. The application program writes an output file to the SYSOUT destination VAXBOSTN, which is a VAX minicomputer located in the Boston office. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport automatically sends this data to the VAX.

```
//OUTBOUND JOB   ER2536,'XCOM DEMO', MSGCLASS=D,MSGLEVEL =1
//STEP1    EXEC  PGM=SERPROG
//STEPLIB  DD    DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.LOADLIB
//DD1      DD    DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.ONE
//DD2      DD    DISP=SHR,DSN=USER.FILE.TWO
//VAXFILE  DD    SYSOUT=A,DEST=VAXBOSTN
/*
//
```

# Process SYSOUT Enhancements

This section describes process SYSOUT enhancements that you can use with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

## External Writer Support

You can set the WRITER operand equal to the name of an external writer instead of a destination name for when Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport looks for reports to extract from the JES spool. WRITER can be used with DEST. To use a DEST and WRITER for a single LU, you must define two groups with different group names for the same LU.

## Reasons for Using the External Writer

Reasons to use the external writer include the following:

- You do not need to define external writers to JES.
- Held output is processed immediately.
- External writers can facilitate the replacement of Network Job Entry (NJE) with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.
- External writers give you more options when sending output to remote computers. For example, you can link remote host computers to particular external writers; destination names are passed to the remote host, which then equates them to a particular printer.

## Sample Scenario

The following scenario illustrates how external writer support can be used.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is directed to transfer SYSOUT between two MVS hosts (MVS1 and MVS2). Each has an external writer (also MVS1 and MVS2) predefined by the other host computer in their respective Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Tables, but not to JES. A problem might arise if a different JES destination (RMT2) on the remote host, other than the LOCAL predefined destination, was needed.

**Note:** The remote computer and a particular destination on it form what is called a compound destination.

In this case, use both JES Destinations and External Writers. Direct Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to scan for the external writer name only. When Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport finds work for the external writer (MVS2), it sends it on to MVS2, while informing MVS2 that the destination name is RMT2. The output created by this JCL on MVS1 is then printed on RMT2 on MVS2:

```
                                    MVS1
... .+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS2,                                    X
                WRITER=MVS2
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS2),DEST=RMT2MVS1

                                     MVS2
... .+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
          #PSOTAB LU=APPLMVS1,                                    X
              WRITER=MVS1
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=(A,MVS1),DEST=RMT2
```

## Routing to a Specific Minicomputer Printer

The following table provides an example of a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Table that equates the external writer name SYSAS400 with a logical unit on an AS/400. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport extracts this report from the JES spool and sends it to the AS/400. After the transmission, the report is printed on printer P3 of the AS/400.

```
//MYJOB    JOB   453W,'XCOM DEMO',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=J
//STEP1    EXEC  PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD    SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN    DD    DUMMY
//SYSUT1   DD    DISP=SHR, DSN=HOST.SEQ. FILE
//SYSUT2   DD    SYSOUT=(A, SYSAS400),DEST=P3
/*
```

## Using PSOWAIT

The PSOWAIT option can be used to control whether output is taken from the JES spool immediately and held in temporary data sets (PSOWAIT=NO) or whether output is allowed to remain on the JES spool until a session is available to transmit it on.

PSOWAIT=NO is the default value. Specify NO if:

- The remote LU is on a leased line.
- There are less than 100 nodes in the Destination Table.
- The destination is an IP address.

PSOWAIT=YES prevents Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport from scanning the JES spool if a session to send the data on does not exist. To reduce system overhead, specify PSOWAIT=YES if there are more than a 100 nodes in the Destination Table. Otherwise, specify NO.

For a description of the PSOWAIT parameter, see the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

# JES2 Considerations

When you are using JES2, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

## Valid Destination Names

JES2 can support thousands of distinct user destinations. Destination names defined in JES2PARM can be changed to destination names defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Destination Table. For example, U123 might be equated to Boston, U007 to VAXNY, and U2001 to SYSAS400 through JES DESTID statements (in JES2):

```
DESTID   NAME=BOSTON,DEST=U123
DESTID   NAME=SYSAS400,DEST=U2001
DESTID   NAME=VAXNY,DEST=U007
```

The DESTID NAME must be a 1- to 8-character alphanumeric entry. For more information, see your *JES2 Systems Programming Manual*.

# JES3 Considerations

When you are using JES3, you need to use valid destination names, as described in this section.

## Valid Destination Names

There is no limit on the number of distinct destination names JES3 can support. JES3 also allows destination names to be specified either directly or generically.

Unlike JES2, JES3 provides no default destinations. Destinations are defined using the RJPWS macro. When RJPWS is used, the CONSOLE statement is also required.

Destinations are created using the N=name and G=group parameters of the RJWPS statement. The N parameter must be 5 characters long. The G parameter can be from 1 to 8 characters long, and defaults to the value of the name parameter.

If the group name is 5 or more characters, it is considered to define a generic destination. We recommend using generic destinations because this approach is likely to significantly decrease the number of times that the JES3 INISH deck must be updated.

For the exact format of the JES3 definitions (because parameters that are not discussed here may be required for your particular release of JES3), see the *JES3 Systems Program Library Initialization and Tuning* manual.

**Note:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not support RJE remote numbers or NJE node numbers as DESTIDs for either JES2 or JES3.

## Sample Specific Destination Definitions

The following example defines a specific destination called ABCDE and a generic destination with the same name:

```
RJPWS,N=ABCDE
CONSOLE,JNAME=ABCDE
```

The following example defines two specific destinations called XCOM6 and A:

```
RJPWS,N=XCOM6,G=A
CONSOLE,JNAME=XCOM6
```

## Sample Generic Destination Definition

The following example defines a specific destination called AAAAA and a generic destination called XCOM6:

```
RJPWS,N=AAAAA,G=XCOM6
CONSOLE,JNAME=AAAAA
```

Examples of specific destinations that could all be designated by this one generic destination include XCOM6LU1, XCOM6ABC, or XCOM6001.

# PSOPREF Considerations

The PSO interface uses catalogued data sets as a staging area. This provides a more reliable means of transferring data than temporary data sets, and also permits PSO transfers to be checkpointed (and restarted) if necessary. The checkpoint count for PSO transfers, PSOCKPT, is set to 1000 by default. This value can be defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default options table or in the destination members. For PDSE program library transfers, CKPT parameter is used to indicate the checkpoint value.

PSO data set names and temporary data sets created for PDSE program library transfers are controlled by the PSOPREF parameter. This parameter specifies the high-level qualifier used by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport when creating data sets. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport then deletes these data sets after a file has been successfully transferred.

## Format for PSO Data Set Names

Data sets created by the PSO interface have the following data set name format:

*prefix*.D*yyddd*.T*hhmmss*.X*nnnnnnn*

The parts of the data set name are described below.

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *prefix* | Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table |
| *yyddd* | Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created |
| *hhmmss* | Specifies the time that the data set is created |
| *nnnnnnn* | Specifies the decimal number incremented for each PSO transfer |

### For PDSE Program Library Transfers

Data sets created by the PSO interface for PDSE program library transfers have the following data set name format:

- *prefix*.J*yyddd*.T*hhmmss*.@*nnnnnnn* for the initiating side
- *prefix*.J*yyddd*.R*hhmmss*.#*nnnnnnn* for the receiving side

The parts of the data set name are as follows:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *prefix* | Specifies the value specified for PSOPREF in the default table |
| *yyddd* | Specifies the Julian date when the data set is created |
| *hhmmss* | Specifies the time that the data set is created |
| *nnnnnnn* | Specifies the request number for each PDSE program library transfer |

## Determining the User Catalog for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport PSO Interface

The high-level qualifier of the prefix specified in the PSOPREF parameter determines the system catalog in which the data sets created by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's PSO interface are to be cataloged. If a user catalog alias has not been created for this high-level qualifier, the data sets are cataloged in the system's master catalog. Aside from being undesirable in most cases, this requires MSTRCATU=YES to be specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

You can create a user catalog for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport PSO interface data sets by using the DEFINE USERCATALOG command under TSO or the IDCAMS batch utility program. Once this user catalog has been created, you can use the DEFINE ALIAS command to establish the PSOPREF high-level qualifier as an alias for that user catalog. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's PSO data sets are then be cataloged in the user catalog.

For example, assume that the user catalog CATALOG.XCOM has been created for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport PSO data sets. To establish the high-level qualifier XCOMPSO as an alias for that user catalog, use the following DEFINE ALIAS command:

```
DEFINE ALIAS(NAME('XCOMPSO')RELATE('CATALOG.XCOM'))
```

Chapter

6

# Operation and Control

This chapter describes the console commands provided with the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS software.

## Starting the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Server

To start Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, enter **one** of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where the user is authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOM
```

```
S XCOM
```

Several informational messages are displayed when Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is started—see the following example:

```
XCOMM0672I UNICENTER(R) CA-XCOM(R) DATA TRANSPORT (R) r11 - GENERATION LEVEL 0410 SP00
XCOMM0004I    START=STARTB0
XCOMM0004I    DFTLAB=XCLSDFB0
XCOMM0004I    ACBNAME=XCOMLS
XCOMM0008I XCOMLS ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M2 - EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M2 5695-117
XCOMM0763I DEFAULT TABLE XCLSDF31 LOADED. GENERATED 05/28/02 AT 09.07
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
XCOMM0037I PSO SUBTASK ATTACHED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0056I UNICENTER(R) CA-XCOM(R) r11 (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
XCOMM0788I XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER IS ACTIVE ON PORT 8044, IP ADDRESS=
```

After these messages have been displayed, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server begins scanning through the destinations specified by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library. It is also ready to accept incoming requests from remote systems

While it initializes, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport issues one XCOMM0559I message for each member that is enabled, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM0559I  AS400   ENABLED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I  MVSPAR  ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
```

# Starting the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server

Normally, the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not required.

To start a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server, enter **one** of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where the user is authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMAD
```

```
S XCOMAD
```

Many of the messages that are displayed when you start the XCOMPLEX Admin Servers are the same as when you start a stand-alone server, but the following example shows some of the additional messages you will see. Note the XCOMM0045I message, which indicates that an XCOMPLEX Worker Server has successfully connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
XCOMM0990I ACTUAL XCOMDFLT PARMS:
.
.
.
XCOMM0991I XCOMPLEX=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM0991I WINNERS =000004
XCOMM0008I XCPT     ACB OPENED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0009I COMPILED UNDER VTAM V5 R1 M0 - EXECUTING UNDER VTAM V6 R1 M2
           5695-11701-120
XCOMM0763I DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB0 LOADED. GENERATED 08/19/02 AT 11.56
XCOMM0027I ESTAE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
XCOMM0056I UNICENTER(R) CA-XCOM(R) r11   (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING
           LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
XCOMM0559I XCOMPU   ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMPS   ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMPV   ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0559I XCOMMVS4 ENABLED  SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA     , CONN=XCPT    , RC=00000000,
           RSN=00000000, DISP=OLD
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ             RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
           ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
```

```
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE            RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000
           ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPT    ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0002
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK  (SET)      RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE            RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1055I CLEARING LIST #0063 FOR USE BY NODE(XCPT    )
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=DELETE_MULT      RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST     RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0063
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK  (RESET)    RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0002
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCOMMVS4, MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=04000061,
           DEST=XCOMMVS4, SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE   CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMMVS4 NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
XCOMM0719I SESSION ESTABLISHED WITH PLU=XCPV    , MODE=SNASVCMG, CID=3800000E,
           DEST=XCOMPV  , SRUSIZE=00256, RRUSIZE=00256
XCOMM0618I REMOTE   CNOS REQUEST PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
XCOMM0451I XCOMPV   NOW CONNECTED TO XCOMPLEX Admin Server XCPT
```

# Starting the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Server

Normally the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is brought up first, then the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers, although this is not a requirement.

The XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connect to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server automatically if the TYPE=ADMIN destination member is defined in the XCOMCNTL data set in the server JCL and included in the START member. If the XCOMPLEX Admin Server is not up when the XCOMPLEX Worker Server is brought up, the XCOMPLEX Worker Server retries the connection every 2 minutes for up to an hour. The connection may also be made manually by enabling the dest member for the XCOMPLEX Admin Server and issuing a CNOS modify command to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

To start a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker Server, enter one of the following commands on the z/OS console (or any TSO/ISPF or NETVIEW session) where the user is authorized to invoke z/OS system commands:

```
START XCOMA
```

```
S XCOMA
```

Several informational messages are displayed when Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is started, as shown in the following example:

```
XCOMM1000I STARTING CROSS-SYSTEM COUPLING FACILITY SERVICE TASK
XCOMM0330I PRIMARY SUBSYSTEM IS JES2
XCOMM0056I UNICENTER(R) CA-XCOM(R) r11   (GEN LEVEL 0410 SP00) IS UP AND ACCEPTING LOGONS
XCOMM0056I ON CPU 2064 SERIAL # 240AA1 IN 31-BIT MODE MVS SP7.0.2
XCOMM0803I STARTING XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER
XCOMM1019I XCF CONNECT STR=XCOMPLEX_QA  , CONN=XCPS, RC=00000000,  RSN=00000000, DISP=OLD
XCOMM1020I MAXIMUM SERVERS SUPPORTED=00000061
XCOMM1054I MAXIMUM LIST ENTRIES SUPPORTED=00001673
XCOMM1017I XCF READING MASTER ENTRY FROM LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=READ             RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1022I LOCATING SERVER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1026I UPDATING MASTER ENTRY IN LIST #0000
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE            RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=XCOMPLEX_QA
XCOMM1028I ADDING SERVER ENTRY FOR NODE (XCPS    ) WHICH IS USING LIST #0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK  (SET)      RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=WRITE            RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0000 ENTRY=
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=MONITOR_LIST     RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1013I XCF REQ=LOCK  (RESET)    RC=00000000 REASON=00000000 LIST=0005
XCOMM1005I XCOMPLEX SERVICES ENABLED FOR NODE (XCPS    )
XCOMM0788I XCOM TCP/IP LISTENER ACTIVE ON PORT 8046, IP ADDRESS =
XCOMM1000I CROSS-COUPLING FACILITY LISTENER TASK STARTING
```

# Using the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport MODIFY Commands

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport MODIFY commands allow users to interact with Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport without logging on to ISPF and using the menu interface. These commands use the same operating system facilities as the regular z/OS MODIFY commands.

Most MODIFY commands can be used within the XCOMPLEX or in stand-alone environments. The MODIFY commands DUMPXCF, NOXTRACE, STAT, XRSHOW, XSHOW, and XTRACE are intended for the XCOMPLEX environments only and are noted as such.

## MODIFY Command Format

The general format of the MODIFY commands is as follows:

```
{F|MODIFY} procname,command[,operand1[,operand2]]
```

The following table explains the function of each MODIFY command element:

| Command Element | Description |
|---|---|
| F<br>MODIFY | The keyword MODIFY, which can be abbreviated to F, identifies the following string of comma-separated tokens as a MODIFY command. |
| *procname* | The name of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server, XCOMPLEX Worker Server, or XCOMPLEX Admin Server. |
| *command* | The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport MODIFY command to be performed. |
| *operand1*<br>*operand2* | The first and second operand qualifying the MODIFY command.<br>**Note:** The number of operands that need to be specified depends on the command. |

**Note:** If you use NETVIEW, you can enter Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport commands through NETVIEW. To do this, preface the standard Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport command with MVS. For example:

```
MVS F XCOM,DIS,destname
```

## Notational Conventions

The following table explains the notational conventions used in the description of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Modify commands and in the specification of resource names:

| Convention | Explanation |
|---|---|
| UPPERCASE | A literal. Enter exactly as shown. (In the preceding example, enter F XCOM exactly as shown.) |
| *lowercase italics* | A variable. Replace with an appropriate value. |
| MIXed CASe | Enter in one of two ways:<br>■ In long form, by spelling out the item in uppercase—for example, the long form of **ACTivate** is ACTIVATE.<br>■ In short form, by using only the capitalized letters—for example, the short form of **ACTivate** is ACT. |
| *n* | A numeric variable. For example, *n* represents any number in the range 0 to 9 and *nn* is any number in the range 00 to 99. |
| Items separated by \| | Indicates that the items are alternatives—one of the items must be chosen. |
| {Items in braces} | Indicates required items. One of the items in braces must be chosen. |
| [Items in brackets] | Indicates optional items. In such cases, you may specify one, more, or none of the items enclosed in the brackets. |

## ACTIVATE Command

Starts a single session with the specified LU. If the LU is not available, the request is queued. If a session has already been established with the LU, an error message is displayed. If this format is entered without an LU name, an error message is displayed, saying that the LU name is required for this command.

### Format

```
F XCOM,ACTivate,destname
```

### Operands

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *destname* | Specifies the name of the logical unit to be activated. |

### Notes

The ACTIVATE command does not work for an LU defined for parallel sessions. For those LUs, use the CNOS command, described later in this chapter.

The ACTIVATE command is not used for TCP/IP destinations.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.ACTIVATE.*destname*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the LU to be activated |

**Note:** Do not specify a group name, because Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interprets this as an individual LU name.

## ALTER Command

Alters date, time, scheduling priorities, or execution priorities.

### Format

```
F XCOM,ALTER,nnnnnn,
{{DATE[,yyyymmdd|yyddd]|TIME[,hhmm]}|{SPRTY[,nnn]|EPRTY[,nnn]}}
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the ALTER command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| DATE | Alters the starting date of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting date may be coded in one of two formats:<br>■ *yyyymmdd*<br>where<br>*yyyy* is a 4-digit designation for a year (for example, 2005)<br>*mm* is a 2-digit designation for one of the twelve months of the year as shown in the following chart:<br>`01 = January 02 = February 03 = March 04 = April`<br>`05 = May 06 = June 07 = July 08 = August`<br>`09 = September 10 = October 11 = November 12 = December`<br>*dd* is a 2-digit number in the range 01 to 31, designating a day of the month<br>For example, to change the start date for request 1084 to June 1, 2005, specify<br>`/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,20050601.`<br>■ *yyddd* (Julian date)<br>where<br>*yy* is a 2-digit designation for a year (for example, 02)<br>*ddd* is a 3-digit number in the range 001 to 366, designating a day of the year<br>For example, to change the start date for request 1084 to February 1, 2005 (that is, the 32nd day of 2005), specify<br>/F XCOM,ALTER,1084,DATE,05032. |

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| | If no date is coded, the default value of DATE is assumed as the new starting date.<br><br>**Default**: Current date |
| EPRTY | Alters the execution priority (*nnn*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new execution priority may be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword EPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of EPRTY is assumed as the new execution priority.<br><br>If several file transfers are active at the same time, the processing priority is given to that transfer that has the highest execution priority number.<br><br>Default: 16 |
| *hhmm* | Specifies the hour (*hh*) and minute (*mm*) when the transfer with request number *nnnnnn* is to start (on the originally scheduled day). |
| *nnn* | Specifies a number in the range 1 to 255 to indicate either the execution or scheduling priority of the given file transfer.<br><br>Following the keyword EPRTY, this number indicates the new execution priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest execution priority is 1.<br><br>Following the keyword SPRTY, this number indicates the new scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The lowest scheduling priority is 1. |
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the transfer request number. |
| SPRTY | Alters the scheduling priority of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new scheduling priority may be coded in the operand *nnn* following the keyword SPRTY. If the operand *nnn* is not coded, the default value of SPRTY is assumed as the new scheduling priority.<br><br>If several transfers are scheduled to occur at the same time, they are initiated in order of their priority numbers.<br><br>Default: 16 |
| TIME | Alters the starting time (*hhmm*) of the file transfer with request number *nnnnnn*. The new starting time may be coded in the operand *hhmm* following the keyword TIME. If the operand *hhmm* is not coded, the default value of TIME is assumed as the new starting time (on the originally scheduled date).<br><br>Default: 0000 (that is, midnight) |

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *yyddd* | Specifies a date according to the Julian calendar. For instance, 05105 refers to the 105th day of year 2005. |

## Notes

Unless you have compelling reasons for not doing so, give short file transfers a higher execution priority than very large transmissions. Doing so generally enhances processing efficiency. The execution priority can be changed during the transmission.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DATE.*destname.ownername*<br>XCOM.*applsec*.EPRTY.*destname.ownername*<br>XCOM.*applsec*.SPRTY.*destname.ownername*<br>XCOM.*applsec*.TIME.*destname.ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## CANCEL Command

Cancels an active session.

### Format

```
F XCOM,CANCEL,{*|destname}[,Immed|Purge|SUSPend]
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the CANCEL command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| * (asterisk) | Cancels all active sessions. |
| *destname* | Cancels the specific session associated with the designated Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner (destination).<br>The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner can be identified with any **one** of the following:<br>■ A valid SNA LU name<br>■ A TCP/IP name<br>■ A TCP/IP address.<br>The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) must match that which is shown by the DISPLAY command.<br>If there is no active session with the partner, an error message is displayed. |
| IMMED | Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and requeued. It is automatically retried after the error interval expires if GETSESS=YES is specified, or when the session becomes available if GETSESS=YES is not specified. |
| PURGE | Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to abort. The transfer is terminated unconditionally, that is, it cannot be restarted but must be rescheduled from the beginning. |
| SUSPEND | Cancels the session immediately, causing the transfer to be interrupted and suspended. The transfer remains suspended until it is reactivated with the RESUME command. |

## Notes

If no operand is coded following the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner name (*destname*) or * and the transfer is active on the session, the session is canceled when the transfer completes.

For IMMED and SUSPEND, if checkpointing is active for the transfer, it is restarted from the most recent checkpoint.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.CANCEL.*destname*.*type*<br>The parameters represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination (Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner) involved in the transfer<br>■ *type*—one of the CANCEL command Operands, that is, IMMED, PURGE or SUSPEND |

## CNOS Command

Starts an SNA parallel session with the specified LU.

### Format

```
F XCOM,CNOS,membername,WINNERS=nnn,LOSERS=nnn
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the CNOS command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *membername* | Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the partner LU.<br>The member name can be up to 8 alphanumeric characters long. |
| *nnn* | Specifies a number in the range 0 to 999, which indicates either the number of contention winner or loser sessions, depending on the associated operand (see WINNERS and LOSERS in this table). |
| WINNERS | Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention winner sessions for an LU/mode pair.<br>Default: Current value<br>**Note:** For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member. |
| LOSERS | Specifies the number (*nnn*) of contention loser sessions for an LU/mode pair.<br>Default: Current value<br>**Note:** For this operand to be valid, PARSESS=YES must be coded in the control library member. |

## Notes

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the Change Number of Sessions (CNOS) conversation with the partner LU only if the control library member specified is enabled.

When WINNERS or LOSERS are specified, the group is updated with the necessary parameters and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport attempts to initiate the CNOS conversation with the partner LU.

The CNOS command cannot be used with single session SNA LUs or with TCP/IP destinations.

CNOS can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server to establish a connection with the XCOMPLEX Worker Server in instances where a manual CNOS is necessary. For more information, see the section Enable and Disable Commands in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.CNOS.*membername*<br>The parameters represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *membername*—the name of the control library member |

## DELETE Command

Deletes a transfer request from the pending queue.

### Format

```
F XCOM,DELete,nnnnnn
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the DELETE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the request number (up to six digits) of the transfer request to be deleted. |

### Notes

Entering this command has no effect if the transfer is active.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DELETE.*destname*.*ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## DFLT Command

Dynamically modifies certain default table parameters. The parameters that may be modified are listed under the Operands section. These settings are in place until Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is stopped and restarted.

### Format

Use the following format with the DFLT command:

```
F XCOM,DFLT,{operand},nnnn
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the DFLT command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| AGE | Identifies the length in days of the queue-purging interval applied to locally initiated transfer requests. |
| CATALOG | Indicates whether new data sets created by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport should be cataloged. |
| CLASS | Specifies the default SYSOUT class assigned to an incoming report when the remote system does not provide one. |
| DIR | Specifies the number of PDS directory blocks to be allocated for file transfers to new data sets. |
| DUMPCL | Specifies the SYSOUT class Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses when creating diagnostic dumps. |
| EDESC | Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code. |
| EROUT | Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of MVS console routing codes for error messages ending with E. |
| ERRINTV | The interval in minutes at which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is to reset error flags on the pending request queue and retry session establishment. |
| IDESC | Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS message descriptor code. |
| IROUT | Specifies the sixteen bits (coded in hexadecimal) of an MVS console routing code. |

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| JESINTV | Sets the interval in seconds at which the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server is to scan the JES spool for output directed to destinations and/or writers specified in CAI.CIN31CTL destination members. |
| LOG | Specifies whether the transfer log should be written. |
| LOGCL | Indicates the JES SYSOUT class for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer log. |
| LOGDEST | Specifies the JES destination for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer log. |
| MAXLOC | Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated transfers. |
| MAXREM | Indicates the maximum number of remotely initiated transfers. |
| MAXTASK | Indicates the maximum number of transfers. |
| PRI | Specifies the primary space allocation. |
| PSOUNIT | Specifies the generic unit name used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets. |
| PSOVOL | Specifies the DASD volume used by the PSO interface when allocating temporary data sets. |
| REMAGE | Specifies the queue purging interval in days for remotely initiated transfer requests. |
| SEC | Specifies the default amount of secondary space allocated to new data sets in the units specified by the ALLOC parameter. |
| SMF | Specifies whether an SMF record is created at the completion of a transfer. |
| SMFNUM | Designates the ID number for SMF records created by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. |
| TCPSESS | Indicates the maximum number of locally initiated TCP/IP transfers to any one partner. |
| UNIT | Specifies the default unit name when allocating new data sets. |
| USERD | Specifies system-wide user data to be included in the logging information for file transfers initiated by the system. |
| VOL | Specifies the default volume serial number to be used when allocating new data sets. |
| *nnnn* | Specifies the new value (0-9999) of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport parameter identified in the DFLT command. |

### Notes

The values of these parameters are defined in the Default Options Table. Use the INQ command to display the current values.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DFLT.*parmname*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *parmname*—the name of the parameter to which the DFLT is applied, that is, any or all of the operands listed above. |

## DISABLE Command

Disables a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.

### Format

```
F XCOM,DISAble,membername
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the DISABLE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *membername* | Specifies the name of the control library member containing the definition of the LU or a group of LUs to be disabled.<br>The member name can contain up to 8 alphanumeric characters |

## Notes

This command disables a group's control library member, allowing the user to change parameters in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's control library and then enable the member again.

DISABLE can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see ENABLE and DISABLE Commands in the chapter "Configuring and Customizing Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport" in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DISABLE.*membername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *membername*—the name of the CONTROL LIBRARY member to be disabled |

## DISPLAY Command

Displays information about active sessions.

### Format

```
F XCOM,DISplay,[destname]
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the DISPLAY command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *destname* | The name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed.<br><br>The destination can be identified with (1) a valid SNA LU name, (2) TCP/IP name, or (3) TCP/IP address.<br><br>For information about all active sessions running under this started task, omit this operand. |

### Notes

The DISPLAY command lists established sessions involving the local computer, even if currently idle. It also displays the name of the associated partner logical unit, whether it is currently sending or receiving, and the number of records transferred so far. If this computer is serving as the intermediary system in an active indirect file transfer, this session is also displayed. Repeating the DISPLAY command several times and tracking the record count allows you to check whether a transfer is proceeding normally.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.DISPLAY.*destname*<br>XCOM.*applsec*.DISPLAY.*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination about which session information is to be displayed<br>■ * (asterisk)—any or all sessions |

## DUMP Command

Dumps control blocks for a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner.

### Format

```
F XCOM,DUMP,destname
```

### Operands

The following operand is used for the DUMP command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *destname* | Specifies the destination in which you are interested.<br>The destination can be identified with (1) an SNA LU name, (2) TCP/IP name, or (3) TCP/IP address.<br>The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner destination name must match that which is shown by the DISPLAY command. |

### Notes

The dump output is sent to one of two places:

- The DUMPCL SYSOUT class defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table
- An override value indicated in the EXEC PARM parameter of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DUMP.*destname*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination about which the dump data is requested |

## DUMPXCF Command

**(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)** Takes an SVC dump of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport coupling facility area and dumps the entire XCOMPLEX structure.

### Format

```
F XCOM,DUMPXCF
```

### Operands

None

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command's issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.DUMPXCF<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

**Note:** The DUMPXCF command should only be used when requested by Unicenter CA-XCOM Technical Support.

## ENABLE Command

Enables a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.

### Format

```
F XCOM,ENAble,membername
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the ENABLE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *membername* | Specifies the name of the control library member to be enabled. The member name can be up to eight characters long. |

## Notes

This command enables a control library member in the control library. The control library contains configuration definitions for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partner destinations, distribution lists, and customized code page conversion tables. To alter an existing definition, you must edit the control library PDS member, issue a DISABLE command for that member and then issue the ENABLE command.

The LIST command is used to display an enabled control library member. If you want the member to be enabled when Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is started, you must add the member name to the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport start-up list member. The default name of the start-up list member is XCOMSTRT, but another name can be specified on the START parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table or in the EXEC statement of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport start-up JCL.

The ENABLE command can optionally be used by the XCOMPLEX Admin Server. For more information, see Enable and Disable Commands in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guid*e.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.ENABLE.*membername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *membername*—the name of the control library member to be enabled |

## EXIT Command

Executes a user-written Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport exit routine.

### Format

```
F XCOM,EXIT,userdata
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the EXIT command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *userdata* | Specifies up to eight bytes of data to be passed to the XCOMEX09 routine. |

### Notes

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.EXIT.*data*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *data*—the data to be passed to the exit routine |

## HOLD Command

Holds a pending file transfer.

### Format

```
F XCOM,HOLD,nnnnnn
```

### Operands

The following operand is used for the HOLD command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request that is to be held. |

### Notes

This command holds the pending file transfer request whose request number is *nnnnnn*, provided it has not yet commenced executing. Otherwise, it is ignored. To release a previously held request, use the RELEASE command.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.HOLD.*destname*.*ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## INQ Command

Displays the current parameter definitions for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS, or all parameter definitions.

### Format

```
F XCOM,INQ,{MAX|DFLT}
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the INQ command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| MAX | Displays the current values for MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS. |
| DFLT | Displays the current values for all XCOMDFLT parameters that are currently in use by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server. |

### Notes

The initial values of the MAXTASK, MAXLOC, MAXREM, and TCPSESS parameters are defined in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table. These values can be altered by using the DFLT command.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.INQ<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## LIST Command

Displays all of the information pertaining to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member.

### Format

```
F XCOM,LIST,membername
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the LIST command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *membername* | Specifies the name of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member the contents of which are to be displayed. The member name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. |

### Notes

An asterisk (*) next to the displayed value of DROPSESS, GETSESS, LOGMODE, LOGNREQ, or VERL indicates that the value is taken from the Default Options Table.

The LIST command cannot be used for Custom Code Page Conversion Tables (TYPE=CONVERT).

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.LIST.*membername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *membername*—the name of the control library member |

## LOGFREE Command

Frees the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log for printing.

### Format

```
F XCOM,LOGFREE
```

### Notes

This commands closes and de-allocates the current logging data set, then dynamically allocates and opens the new logging data set. It allows you to review the contents of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport log while Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is active.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.LOGFREE<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## NOTRACE Command

Deactivates the trace function.

### Format

```
F XCOM,NOTRACE[,{*|luname|ipname}]
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the NOTRACE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| * (asterisk) | Specifies that all active traces are to be turned off.<br><br>**F XCOM,NOTRACE,*** and **F XCOM,NOTRACE** have the same result. |
| *luname* | Specifies the name of the LU for which the trace is to be turned off. The LU name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters.<br><br>**Note:** This operand is invalid in the TCP/IP protocol environment.<br><br>When a trace is closed, z/OS create a spin-off data set that is printed as soon as the SYSOUT file is closed. The file is closed and dynamically deallocated when NOTRACE, * is specified or when there are no longer any active traces. (Use the TRACE command to activate traces.) |
| *ipname* | Specifies the name or address of the IP destination for which the trace is to be turned off. |

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.NOTRACE.*destname*<br>The variable represents the following value:<br>■ *applsec*—the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the ipname or luname for which the trace is to be turned off |

## NOXTRACE Command

(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server or XCOMPLEX Admin Server only) Deactivates the trace function.

### Format

```
F XCOM,NOXTRACE
```

### Operands

None

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.NOXTRACE<br>The *applsec* variable represents the *APPLSEC* parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## NSASTAT Command

Provides usage statistics that may be requested by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Technical Support.

### Format

```
F XCOM,NSASTAT
```

### Notes

The following statistics are displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| **#NSA** | Number of elements in the Network Session Anchor (NSA) Block chain |
| **#NSAX** | Number of free elements in the NSA chain |
| **#NSAI** | Number of inactive elements in the NSA chain |
| **#NSAA** | Number of active elements in the NSA chain |
| **#NSAR** | Number of elements in the dispatch chain |
| **#LCUR** | Number of locally initiated elements that are currently active |
| **#LMAX** | Peak number of locally initiated elements |
| **#RCUR** | Number of remotely initiated elements that are currently active |
| **#RMAX** | Peak number of remotely initiated elements |

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.NSASTAT<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## RELEASE Command

Releases a held file transfer.

### Format

```
F XCOM,RELEASE,nnnnnn
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the RELEASE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be released. |

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.RELEASE.*destname.ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## RESET Command

Immediately resets any error flags.

### Format

```
F XCOM,RESet,{*|destname}
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the RESET command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| ***** (asterisk) | Resets all error flags for all transfer requests. |
| *destname* | Specifies the name of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport destination for which the error flag is to be reset. The destination name can contain up to eight alphanumeric characters. Any of the following items may be used as a destination name:<br>■ SNA LU name<br>■ TCP/IP name<br>■ TCP/IP address<br>■ Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport control library member name |

### Notes

All error flags are automatically reset by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport at an interval set by the ERRINTV parameter in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table. The default error reset interval is seven minutes. If a transfer fails with a retry-able error and the conditions leading to the failure have been corrected, you can have the transfer retried before the error reset interval expires by using the RESET command. Prior to issuing the RESET command, use the SHOW command to verify that the status is NET-ERR or REM SUSP and to determine the correct value to use for the destination name.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.RESET.{* \| *destname*}<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination for which the error flag is to be set<br>■ * (asterisk)—all destinations |

## RESUME Command

Resumes a suspended file transfer.

### Format

```
F XCOM,RESUMe,nnnnnn
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the RESUME command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the partner system's transfer request number (0 to 999999) of the suspended transfer that is to be resumed. |

### Notes

If the transfer is a Version 2 transfer, it is resumed from the last checkpoint taken when it was suspended.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.RESUME.*destname*.*ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## RSHOW Command

Displays remotely initiated transfers.

### Format

```
F XCOM,RSHOW[,nnnnnn|destname]
```

### Operands

The following operand is used with the RSHOW command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the request number (*nnnnnn*) of the remotely initiated transfer about which detailed information is to be displayed. |
| *destname* | Specifies the name of the destination whose remotely initiated transfers are to be displayed. Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:<br>■ SNA LU name<br>■ TCP/IP name<br>■ TCP/IP address |

**Note:** Entered without an operand, RSHOW displays all remotely-initiated transfer requests.

## Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

***Important!*** *In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.*

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.RSHOW.*destname.ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed<br>**Note:** ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands. |

## SHOW Command

Displays information about locally initiated file transfer requests.

### Format

```
F XCOM,SHOW[,nnnnnn|destname]
```

### Operand

The following operands are used with the SHOW command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed. |
| *destname* | Specifies the name of the destination whose locally initiated transfers are to be displayed.<br>Any of the following items can be used as a destination name:<br>■ SNA LU name<br>■ TCP/IP name<br>■ TCP/IP address |

**Note:** Entered without an operand, the SHOW command displays all locally initiated file transfer requests. However, more information is displayed for a transfer that is selected individually than when showing all transfers.

### Notes

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

***Important!*** *In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.*

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.SHOW.*destname.ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed<br>**Note:** ISPF and CICS display requests may cause resource access checking for both SHOW and RSHOW commands. |

## SNAP Command

Produces a snap dump of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport region.

### Format

```
F XCOM,SNAP
```

***Important!*** *It is best not to use the SNAP command unless instructed by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport technical support staff.*

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.SNAP<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## STAT Command

(**For the XCOMPLEX Admin Server only**) The STAT command displays statistics for each XCOMPLEX Worker server connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server. The statistics displays information such as the number of remotely initiated transfers, locally initiated transfers, and how many are TCP/IP transfers. It also displays activity like how many transfers are held, suspended, remotely suspended, retry pending and/or inactive. The display also shows XCOMPLEX Worker Servers who are not currently connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

This data from the STAT command is refreshed on the XCOMPLEX Worker Server side every 30 seconds, so this display should only be used for general monitoring of the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers and their workload distribution.

### Format

```
F XCOM,STAT
```

### Operands

None

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.STAT<br><br>The *applsec* variable represents the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## Example

The following is an example of the STAT command output for three XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to an XCOMPLEX Admin Server and an XCOMPLEX Worker Server that is not currently connected:

```
A26IXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND
A26RXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND
A26UXCOM HAS RECEIVED STAT COMMAND
A26LXCOM IS NOT CONNECTED TO THE XCOMPLEX
STAT     COMMAND PROCESSING SUCCESSFUL
-------------------------------------------------
A26IXCOM - TASK      CURRENT      LIMIT    PERCENT
           TYPE       COUNT       (MAX)   UTILIZED
           ---------------------------------------
           LOCAL           8          75      10 %
           REMOTE          0          75       0 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TASKS           8         150       5 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TCP/IP          2          --      --
           HELD            0          --      --
           SUSPENDED       0          --      --
           REM/SUSPND      2          --      --
           RETRY PEND      0          --      --
           INACTIVE        0          --      --
-------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------
A26RXCOM - TASK      CURRENT      LIMIT    PERCENT
           TYPE       COUNT       (MAX)   UTILIZED
           ---------------------------------------
           LOCAL           2          25       8 %
           REMOTE          0          25       0 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TASKS           2          50       4 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TCP/IP          1          --      --
           HELD            0          --      --
           SUSPENDED       0          --      --
           REM/SUSPND      0          --      --
           RETRY PEND      0          --      --
           INACTIVE        0          --      --
-------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------
A26UXCOM - TASK      CURRENT      LIMIT    PERCENT
           TYPE       COUNT       (MAX)   UTILIZED
           ---------------------------------------
           LOCAL           7          50      14 %
           REMOTE          0          50       0 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TASKS           7         100       7 %
           ---------------------------------------
           TCP/IP          1          --      --
           HELD            0          --      --
           SUSPENDED       0          --      --
           REM/SUSPND      1          --      --
           RETRY PEND      0          --      --
           INACTIVE        1          --      --
```

## STOP Command

Stops Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

### Format

```
F XCOM,STOP[,IMMED]
```

The following table lists the various commands by which the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server can be stopped and describes the circumstances under which each command is used.

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *no operand* | When the STOP command is issued without an operand, that is, **F XCOM,STOP**, it causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to stop as soon as all active transfers are completed. |
| IMMED | **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED** causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, that is, even if transfers are in progress.<br>When Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is stopped in this way, normal cleanup of transfer requests do not occur. |

## Notes

When stopping, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not allow new locally initiated and remotely allocated transmissions to commence.

Other ways to stop Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport include the following non-MODIFY commands:

| Command | Description |
|---|---|
| C XCOM[,DUMP] | Whether issued in the form **C XCOM** or **C XCOM,DUMP**, this command causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to stop immediately and unconditionally, without any cleanup of transfer requests, that is, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED**. |
| P XCOM | When this command is issued once, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM STOP**, that is, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not stop until all transfers in progress at the time of issuing the command have completed. When the command is issued a second time for a job, it has the same effect as the MODIFY command **F XCOM,STOP,IMMED** or the non-MODIFY command **C XCOM[,DUMP]**. |

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| CONTROL | XCOM.*applsec*.STOP.*type*<br>The variable represents the following value:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *type*—the STOP command operand IMMED |

## SUSPEND Command

Immediately suspends an active transfer.

### Format

```
F XCOM,SUSPEND,{luname|nnnnnn}
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the SUSPEND command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *luname* | Specifies the name (1 to 8 characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you wish to suspend. |
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the transfer to be suspended.<br><br>This operand must be used for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner. |

### Notes

A Version 2 transfer can be resumed from the last checkpoint taken. If it does not, the transfer is resumed from the beginning of the file. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by a remote system, the operation resumes in the next retry interval. If the transfer was initiated and suspended by the local system, the RESUME command must be used for the transfer to continue.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the SUSPEND command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.SUSPEND.*destname*.*ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## TERM Command

Immediately halts and purges an active transfer.

### Format

```
F XCOM,TERM,{luname|nnnnnn}
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the TERM command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *luname* | Specifies the name (1 to 8 characters) of the single-session SNA LU that you wish to terminate. |
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the request number (0 to 999999) of the active file transfer that you wish to terminate.<br>This operand is required for transfers with a TCP/IP partner or with a parallel sessions SNA LU partner. |

## Notes

For SNA transfers, TERM stops the LU 6.2 conversation, but it does not terminate the session. Use the CANCEL command to terminate the session.

If multiple transfers are running with the same request number, the first one shown with the DISPLAY command is the one affected by the TERM command. For greater control, we recommend using the ISPF or CICS menu interface.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.TERM.*destname.ownername*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## TRACE Command

Activates a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport internal trace.

### Format

Use the following format for the TRACE command:

```
F XCOM,TRACE[,{*|luname,[SNA]|ipname}]
```

### Operands

The following operands are used with the TRACE command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| * (asterisk) | Indicates that all active sessions involving this computer are to be traced.<br><br>**F XCOM,TRACE,*** (with the asterisk operand) and **F XCOM,TRACE** (without an operand) are equivalent. |
| *luname,*[SNA] | Specifies the name (1 to 8 characters) of the LU to be traced. An LU name can be traced before a session exists. There is no requirement that the LU be defined to allow Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to initiate a trace.<br><br>The optional keyword SNA should be used in cases where the LUNAME and IPNAME are the same at a site. This forces the LUNAME to be treated exclusively as SNA when creating the trace file. |
| *ipname* | Specifies the name or address of the IP destination to be traced. |

### Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide)*. It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task.

In most cases, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport trace is more desirable than a VTAM buffer trace because it does not require GTF and is simpler to turn on and off.

To turn off the trace, use the NOTRACE command.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.TRACE.*destname*<br>The variables represent the following values:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the luname or ipname for which the trace is activated |

## VERSION Command

Displays Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport version information.

### Format

```
F XCOM,VERsion
```

### Notes

When the VERSION command is issued, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport responds with the following data:

```
XCOMM0060I CURRENT RELEASE IS r.m - GENERATION LEVEL yymm
```

where *r.m* indicates the release and modification level and *yymm* (year, month) indicates the maintenance generation level.

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.VERSION.*destname.ownername*<br>The variable represents the following value:<br>■ *applsec*—the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table<br>■ *destname*—the name of the destination involved in the transfer<br>■ *ownername*—the user ID under whose security authorization the transfer is performed |

## XRSHOW Command

**(For XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)** Displays remotely initiated transfers for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

### Format

```
F XCOM,XRSHOW,nnnnnn
```

### Operands

The following is the operand for the XRSHOW command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed. |

## Notes

If you enter XRSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely-initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XRSHOW limits the display to only the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the RSHOW command from the XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are active
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

***Important!*** *In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.*

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.XRSHOW<br><br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## XSHOW Command

**(For XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)** Displays information about locally initiated file transfer requests for all XCOMPLEX Worker Servers connected to the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

### Format

```
F XCOM,XSHOW,nnnnnn
```

### Operand

The following is the operand for the XSHOW command:

| Operand | Description |
|---|---|
| *nnnnnn* | Specifies the number (0 to 999999) of the transfer request about which information is to be displayed. |

### Notes

If you enter XSHOW without an operand, the resulting display lists remotely-initiated file transfer requests. If you select an individual request number, XSHOW limits the display to only the XCOMPLEX Worker Servers that have the specified request number. Additional details are NOT displayed. For additional details, enter the SHOW command from the XCOMPLEX Worker Server.

The display provides information about:

- Requests that are scheduled but not yet started
- Active requests
- Requests that were interrupted but are still eligible to be restarted (for example, requests that have not yet been completed, purged, or aged off the queue)

***Important!*** *In large networks with a large number of queued transfers, the output of this command can exhaust your WTO buffers.*

### Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the command issuer's security authorization contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| READ | XCOM.*applsec*.XSHOW<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

## XTRACE Command

**(For XCOMPLEX Worker Server and XCOMPLEX Admin Server only)** Activates a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport internal trace. This trace must be activated individually on each server.

### Format

```
F XCOM,XTRACE
```

### Operands

None

### Notes

The trace function dynamically allocates a SYSOUT file to receive the trace data. This SYSOUT file's class is defined through the DUMPCL parameter of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's Default Options Table (see the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide)*. It can be overridden in the EXEC PARM of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task.

Turning on the XTRACE seriously degrades performance.

To turn off the trace, use the NOXTRACE command.

## Command Security Requirements

The use of the command requires that the security authorization for the command issuer contain the following access level and resource specifications for CLASS(OPERCMDS):

| Access Level | Resource Name |
|---|---|
| UPDATE | XCOM.*applsec*.XTRACE<br>The *applsec* variable represents the value of the APPLSEC parameter in the Default Options Table. |

Chapter

7

# Processing Different File Types

This chapter covers Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport support for various file types including partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE program libraries, generation data groups (GDG), VSAM files, and magnetic tape-resident files. Processing requirements, limitations, and special features for different file types are described in detail. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, these considerations apply uniformly across all the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interfaces.

## Partitioned Data Sets

This section describes the level of support for partitioned data sets (PDS), partitioned data set extended (PDSE), and PDSE load libraries in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

### PDS and PDSE Support

Support for partitioned data sets, including PDSE and program libraries, is provided in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport reads the VTOC and the directory blocks to determine whether the file is a PDS and passes this information on to the remote system. When a new file is created on the target system (using the Create File option), Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport allocates the same amount of space for directory blocks there as it has on the source system. The user can override this allocation by changing the number of directory blocks or reblocking the file through the appropriate SYSIN01 (Batch Interface) or File Allocation Information screen (Menu Interface) parameters.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transmits aliases if the member to which it is pointed is already on the target PDS.

Checkpointing should not be specified for transfer of PDSs.

**Note:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport reads the directory blocks for information such as alias relationships and pointers to preserve the integrity of the data; therefore, PDS files take longer to process than sequential or VSAM files of the same size.

### PDSE Program Library Support

Support for PDSE program library transfers requires PROGLIB=YES in SYSIN01 and the use of an XCOMPRNT DD statement. Any Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS servers used to send or receive PDSE program library transfers must be modified to include the XCOMPRNT DD. See sample member XCOM in the appendix "Sample Files." If PROGLIB=YES is used in TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, then XCOMPRNT DD must be included in the batch XCOMJOB JCL.

Only whole PDSE program libraries may be transferred. The transferring of an individual member or the use of wild cards (for example, ABC*) to transfer multiple members is not supported.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the values from PSOPREF and PSOVOL to create the temporary data sets used in transferring PDSE program libraries.

## Generic File Specifications (Using Wildcards)

PDS member names can be specified generically for Send File and Receive File procedures by using wildcards. To send or receive all members beginning with a particular prefix, designate the Local File Name with that prefix followed by an asterisk. For example, PRIVATE.LIB4(TRAN*) requests that members TRANUPDT, TRANBKUP, and TRANINQ be transferred.

To request that Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport send *all* members of this PDS, use PRIVATE.LIB4(*). In generic specifications, the asterisk must be the last character before the right parentheses. In batch mode, all members are transmitted if no member name is specified.

When transferring to another z/OS system, use generic specifications for the source file only, not the destination file. For example, with a Receive File transfer on z/OS, you could use a generic specification for the Remote File Name, but not for the Local File Name. Wildcards in the z/OS destination data sets are ignored.

If the destination is another Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11 partner, wildcard characters are allowed in the destination file name, depending on the system to which the transfer is being sent. For more information, see the appropriate documentation for specific Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11 platforms.

**Note:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not support the use of wildcards with PDSE program libraries. For more information, see PDSE Program Library Support in this chapter.

### Library Transfers

When multiple members of a PDS are transferred and the target data set is sequential or a single member of a PDS, the completion of the transfer depends on the value of the LIBNEG parameter. If LIBNEG=YES, all selected members of the PDS are written to the larger data set. If LIBNEG=NO, the transfer is terminated.

## Generation Data Groups

Generation Data Groups present a special problem to most file transfer systems. Generally, when a generation data set is uploaded into a GDG, a relative generation number of (+1) is given as part of the filename. However, relative generation numbers are normally not updated by z/OS until the end of the associated job. Therefore, if the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task is being used to update the generation data set, its relative generation number would not be updated until the started task is brought down.

This generation data set could be updated multiple times before the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task is stopped, the second update being, as far as z/OS is concerned, to the (+2) generation, the third to the (+3) generation, and so on.

The situation described above is generally undesirable. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport avoids this by treating each Generation Data Group file transfer request as if it were an autonomous job. This allows for the relative generation of number references in the conventional manner, no matter when the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task is brought down. The complete data set name of a generation data set, including the G*xxxx*V00 suffix, is sent in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport messages to partner systems (version=2 transfers only).

For example, error and log messages concerning a generation data set sent to a PC or workstation display the actual z/OS data set name (provided the transfer is a version=2 transfer).

## Scheduled Versus Immediate Transfer Considerations

Generation data sets introduce a complicating factor into any non-immediate, queued procedure. There may be a significant time lag between the request and its implementation. For example, the partner system may not sign on for an indeterminate period of time. If a relative generation number is specified for a queued Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer, and the GDG is updated before the transfer executes, the wrong file may be transferred. This would depend on whether the user wanted the file designated by the relative generation number at the time of the request, or the most current generation of the file. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can accommodate either, handling the transfer differently depending on whether the Batch or the Menu Interface is being used.

### Scheduling a Transfer with GDG(0)

If you schedule a transfer with GDG(0) or GDG(+0) specified, the XCOM server resolves the filename to be the current G*xxxx*V00 number at the time the transfer is scheduled. If you specify HOLD=YES, such as in an XTC scenario, a relative generation number is used until the specific version is resolved. This occurs just before the data set is opened.

## Batch Interface

The local file in a file transfer can be specified with the SYSIN01 LFILE parameter or the LCLDS01 DD statement (see the chapter "The Batch Interface"). For TYPE=SCHEDULE (that is, queued) transfers, Generation Data Groups are handled differently depending on the option used.

If the local file is specified with LCLDS01, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfers the designated file when the request is made. This is done regardless of whether a generation data set is specified by its relative generation number or its G*xxxx*V00 suffix.

If the local file is specified as LFILE, it is transferred according to its relative generation number. This permits maximum flexibility without alteration of the production JCL.

If the LCLDS01 DD is used to create a +1 GDG version for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, there are additional potential problems:

- When the z/OS JCL performs the allocation of the LCLDS01 DD, it allocates and potentially catalogs the new version, depending on the value of the DISP parameter in the JCL. This new version does not have an end-of-file mark, because it has not yet been opened and closed by a program.
- When the transfer begins on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task, it allocates a new +1 version of the GDG. In cases where the transfer is successful, this results in the creation of two new generations of the GDG. The first version contains garbage, because it was allocated by the z/OS JCL processor and was never opened or closed by a program to write an end-of-file mark. If the transfer fails, under certain conditions the version allocated by the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport started task may be deleted. This leaves the version of the GDG allocated by the z/OS JCL processor as the current version.

All of these potential problems can be avoided if the LOCAL FILE name is specified on the LFILE SYSIN01 parameter, rather than with the LCLDS01 DD statement for TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers.

**Note:** This distinction is irrelevant to TYPE=EXECUTE transfers because there is no time lag with these types of transfers.

## Menu Interface

The handling of Generation Data Groups by the Menu Interface (see the chapter "The Menu Interface (TSO/ISPF Panels)") does not involve production JCL. The local file specification is interpreted literally by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. For queued and non-queued transfers, if a relative generation number is specified for the local Data set Name, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfers the generation data set possessing this relative generation number whenever the transfer executes. For example, if you specify the current generation (0), the current generation is always processed.

To process a particular data set, give it a G*xxxx*V00 suffix. This data set is then processed whenever the transfer executes.

## Transferring All Generations of a GDG

If desired, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can transfer all generation data sets within a GDG in a single transfer operation. To do so, specify the GDG by its base name in the request (that is, without a relative generation number). Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport then transfers all data sets in a single stream, starting with the newest generation and ending with the oldest.

# VSAM Files

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports three access methods: QSAM, BPAM (for partitioned data sets), and VSAM. For VSAM, it supports the key-sequenced data set (KSDS), entry-sequenced data set (ESDS), and relative record data set (RRDS) file types.

**Note:** Because of VSAM limitations, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport checkpoint/restart facility is not supported for ESDS files. For KSDS and RRDS files, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports checkpoint/restart only for file transfers using REPLACE as the specified File Option.

## Key Sequenced Data Sets (KSDS)

When transmitting an indexed file across systems (for example, a VSAM KSDS file), the key length and relative key position must be the same on both the sending and receiving computers.

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports the insertion of new records between existing records and the replacement of existing keys for KSDS files (Version=2 transfers only). To do this, specify ADD or REPLACE for the FILEOPT parameter. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

## Entry Sequenced Data Sets (ESDS)

For Entry Sequenced Data sets, specify ADD. This adds the new input to the end of the data set. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

## Relative Record Data Sets (RRDS)

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport processes relative record data sets sequentially without preserving relative record numbers across systems. Source RRDS records are written into the target RRDS data set sequentially, starting with relative key 1. You must also employ the CREATE option if the data set has been defined with the REUSE option and is to be reused.

**Note:** When creating a VSAM file, make sure that the file is pre-allocated on the destination system.

# Miscellaneous File Considerations

The following are special considerations involving a variety of file types:

- Writing fixed length records to variable length records
- Multivolume data sets
- Spanned records.

## Fixed to Variable Length Record Transfers

When sending a file of fixed length records to a z/OS data set of variable length records, be sure that the record length of the target file is at least 4 bytes longer than that of the source file. This accommodates the four-byte prefix z/OS systems use to define variable length records.

AS/400 systems do not support variable length records. Instead, they create target files whose fixed record length is the same as the largest variable length record of the source file. This can waste considerable disk space.

## Multivolume Data sets

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports multivolume data sets, that is, files residing on more than one disk pack. However, ISPF does not support multivolume data sets. Consequently, neither does the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Menu Interface. Use the Batch Interface when processing multivolume data sets.

**Note:** If the multivolume data set is an output file, it must be pre-allocated. In this situation, FILEOPT=REPLACE must be used.

## Spanned Records

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports spanned records (Version=2 transfers only). While Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not specifically support either ISAM (Indexed Sequential Access Method) or DA (Direct Access) data sets, several utilities (for example, IEBISAM) exist to convert these access methods to sequential files, which Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does support.

Chapter 8

# Overview of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Security

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport provides security for four different types of resources. The resources that can be secured are the files, data in the files, commands, and LUs or IP destinations. This section offers a brief characterization of the essential features of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport security as it relates to the various resources.

## File Security

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport makes calls to IBM RACF, eTrust CA-Top Secret Security, and eTrust CA-ACF2 Security to verify whether a given user ID is authorized to read or update a given data set.

## Command Security

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID or console is authorized to issue Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport commands. The commands whose access status is verified include z/OS console commands and commands that can be issued through ISPF and CICS menu interfaces.

## Partner Security

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport makes standard SAF calls to determine whether a given user ID is authorized to perform transfers with a given partner.

Additionally, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport checks whether the direction (send, receive) in which the transfers are performed is authorized and whether the partner making a transfer request can be the initiator of transfers.

# Invoking Security

Each security function can be turned on separately via the assembled Default Options Table in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport load library. Also, each security function has an associated user exit, which increases the flexibility of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's security and allows security to be adapted to site-specific conditions.

For more detailed information, see the chapter "Security Considerations" in the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

# Data Encryption Using Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses OpenSSL to utilize the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) to perform secure TCP/IP transfers between platforms running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11 and above that support secure (SSL) TCP/IP. A secure (SSL) TCP/IP transfer allows for the encryption of the transmitted data and adds a digital signature to the encryption of the transmitted data.

Chapter

9

# Remote System Information

This chapter contains information about important aspects of the operating systems supported by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport that you should be aware of when performing transfers.

For more specific information about operating Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport on a specific platform, see the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport guides for that platform and the manufacturer's guides.

The following topics are covered for each platform, as appropriate:

- Naming conventions
- Types of files supported
- Additional features
- Restrictions

# AS/400

This section contains information about important aspects of the AS/400 operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to specify an AS/400 file:

*libraryname/filename(membername)*

The following table describes the parts of an AS/400 file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *libraryname* | The name of the library that holds the file. |
| *filename* | The name of the file you wish to access. Periods are allowed within the file name. |
| *membername* | The name of the member in the file. If this component is omitted, it defaults to the file name. |

## Types of Files Supported

In addition to the standard file type discussed above, the Save File format is also supported. When you wish to send such a file to an AS/400 from a z/OS system, the file must exist on the target system prior to your transmission.

## Additional Features

XQUE is a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport feature that allows the unattended transfer of reports from output queues to other Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport nodes.

XQUE can select specific classes of reports (based on the user, job name, form, and so on) from output queues. XQUE also allows user and workstation groups to be equated to printer destinations on remote Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport nodes. You may use XQUE, for example, to get reports back to your host system that are generated on an AS/400 that you reach through IBM's HCF facility, or between multiple AS/400s connected within a pass-through environment.

## Configuration Issues

If you are configuring the VTAM LU that represents the AS/400 on a mainframe, make sure that the VTAM USS message 10 is not sent to that LU. IBM's APPC software cannot start a session when this message, commonly called the welcome message, is sent.

To prevent this problem, the VTAM or NCP USSTAB definition must be set to a table that does not have a USSMSG10. The table that IBM originally provided with VTAM is a good alternative because it does not include message 10.

## Case Sensitivity

Because the IBM AS/400 is case-sensitive, you must enter the user ID and password in uppercase.

# z/OS

This section contains information about important aspects of the z/OS operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a z/OS file (data set):

[*level1.level2.level3...level7*].*level8*[(*membername*)]

The following table describes the parts of a z/OS file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *level* | Required.<br><br>A file name can consist of multiple levels separated by a period. Each level has the following characteristics:<br><br>■ It can be up to eight uppercase characters long.<br><br>■ It starts with either an alphabetic character or a national character ($, #, @, +, -, :, _).<br><br>There is a limit of eight levels with a total of 44 characters, including the separating periods.<br><br>In most z/OS environments, a data set name is further restricted by security rules created by the installation. Contact the appropriate personnel within your organization for details. Typically, the high-level name (first-level name) must match your z/OS user ID or some other predefined index. |
| *membername* | Required for z/OS partitioned data sets only.<br><br>Specifies the particular member in a z/OS partitioned data set (PDS). A PDS is a library containing members that are each separate sequential files. The member name is appended to the end of the file name in parentheses.<br><br>Range: One to eight alphanumeric or national characters. |

**Note:** Most sites catalog all files through the system master catalog. In short, this means that the system will be able to locate the file you specify by name only. With the rare occurrence of an uncataloged file, you need to specify the volume and unit information for the device that holds the file.

## Examples

The following are examples of valid z/OS data set names:

```
SYS1.VTAMLST
C54684.UTILITY.CNTL(JOBCARD)
PROD.PAYROLL.SEPT90.TIMECARD.DATA
TESTDATA
A.$DDD.LOAD
```

## Types of Files Supported

Sequential files are the most common forms of data transferred. Individual members of PDS files may also be sent as sequential files. Entire PDS libraries or multiple selected members may be transferred between two z/OS systems or to other systems running Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11. PDSE and entire PDSE program libraries are supported in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport r11. PDSE program libraries do not support wildcarding.

All three types of VSAM files (KSDS, ESDS, and RRDS) may be transferred between z/OS systems. These VSAM files must be pre-allocated, or they may be sent to non-z/OS systems as sequential files.

ISAM, BDAM (direct access), IMS, FDR, and DFDSS data sets are not directly supported, but they can be put into a sequential format using native utilities prior to transmission.

## DCB Information

The file characteristics for z/OS must be predefined when creating a new file. Collectively, the following characteristics are known as Data Control Block (DCB) parameters:

- Block size
- Logical record length
- Record format
- Volume
- Unit

For more information regarding any of these fields, see the IBM JCL reference manual.

## Additional Features

You should be aware of the following additional features of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS:

- **CICS interface**—Turn this on by indicating that you wish to notify CICS in the appropriate "remote system notify" field in your version of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. To do this, provide the VTAM APPLID of the CICS system in the related ID field. Your z/OS or CICS application development team can provide you with this. Invoking this interface should start a CICS transaction program following the successful completion of a transfer if one has been provided at the host.
- **Store-and-forward**—Perform transfers between two nodes connected to an intermediate z/OS system by invoking the indirect transfer feature in your version of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. This asks you for the final destination LU name and sends a transfer in two stages. The first stage goes to the z/OS JES spool, where it waits for the final destination to be connected before the second stage occurs.

# Novell NetWare

This section contains information about important aspects of the Novell NetWare operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a Netware file:

**Note:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for LAN Workstation accesses files from any Novell file server in a NetWare network.

`[server\]volume:directory\subdirectory\...\filename`

## Types of Files Supported

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for NetWare LAN supports standard NetWare file types.

## Destination Printer Information

When sending a report to a NetWare system, specify the Destination parameter value or the Destination Printer field in the following form:

```
\\server name\printer queue name
```

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport limits the length of this field as indicated below. The actual name on the destination system may be longer.

| Type of transfer | Specify |
|---|---|
| Direct transfers using Version 2 protocols. | Up to 21 characters. |
| Indirect transfers or transfers using Version 1 protocols. | Up to 16 characters. |

## Restriction

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for NetWare LAN does not support library transfers to Novell NetWare systems.

# OpenVMS

This section contains information about important aspects of the OpenVMS operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name an OpenVMS Alpha file or an OpenVMS VAX file:

*device*[*directory*] *filename*.*type*;*version*

The entire file specification can be a maximum of 255 characters. The file type can be a maximum of 31 characters.

The following table describes the parts of an OpenVMS file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *device* | A disk drive name. If the device is not specified, the default provided in the SYSUAF (as defined on the DEC system) for that user is used. Range: 1 to 15 characters.<br><br>**Note:** The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport remote USERID field determines the SYSUAF USERID. |
| *directory* | Directory and subdirectory information. If this information is not provided, defaults will be selected as described under "device" above.<br><br>**Note:** Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport accepts angle brackets (< >) in OpenVMS file names, which are converted to square brackets on the DEC computer.<br><br>**Example**<br><br>PLAYERS1:<BRIDGE>CARD.DAT<br>is treated as equivalent to<br>PLAYERS1:[BRIDGE]CARD.DAT |
| *filename.type* | The specific file within the directory. OpenVMS null file names are used if the file name and type are not provided. |
| *version* | The version of the file. The OpenVMS operating system can keep multiple versions of a file each time that file is saved. It is normal to omit this number to indicate that you want the most recent version of a file, the highest version number. |

For further information on OpenVMS file specifications, see the OpenVMS documentation.

## Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for OpenVMS Alpha and Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for OpenVMS VAX:

- **Specifying transfer type**—All transfers must be TYPE=SCHEDULE (for batch) or QUEUED (from ISPF).
- **Non-queued host transfers**—Due to restrictions in the DEC SNA software, the z/OS TYPE=EXECUTE (non-queued) transfer feature fails with an 8003 sense code. It is not supported by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to an OpenVMS system.
- **Operating system**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport currently supports the OpenVMS Alpha and OpenVMS VAX operating systems. The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport guides frequently abbreviate the name of this operating system as VAX. This is not meant to imply support for UNIX.
- **Connectivity**—The DECNET/SNA software is based on the Physical Unit 2.0 standard and not on the more flexible 2.1. This means that the system must be connected to a VTAM (PU 5) system in an SNA network. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the store-and-forward function (described previously as an additional z/OS, VM, and VSE feature) to transfer files with other Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport partners.
- **Multiple session configuration**—Digital does not support parallel sessions with a z/OS system. However, if three file transfers are needed concurrently with an OpenVMS system, it does allow you to define three APPC logical units as a group. A group name can be from one to eight characters. The first character must be alphabetic, while the rest can be any combination of alphanumeric or national characters. Try to use mnemonic names. This feature is useful for assigning nicknames as well.

  The following example calls three logical units, LUD1, LUD2, and LUD3, and assigns them a group name of LAVAX. Code the GROUP and LU parameters for this #PSOTAB entry as follows:

  ```
  GROUP=LAVAX,
  LU=(LUD1,LUD2,LUD3)
  ```

  Type LAVAX as the remote system name to schedule transmissions to this VAX through the menu interface. When using the batch interface, use the GROUP parameter instead of the LU parameter. Use the following code:

  ```
  GROUP=LAVAX
  ```

  Groups can be used with all the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport interfaces, including the Process SYSOUT Interface.
- **Initiating the session bind request**—Although separate VTAM LU names can be used for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport sessions, you should not LOGAPPL these LUs to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport when configuring on z/OS or VM. This will fail with an 0801 or 8003 sense code since the DEC software must initiate the session bind request.

- **Compression options**—Pack options are not supported. Only COMPRESS=YES is supported for compression for versions prior to version 3.0.
- **ASCII-based**—The OpenVMS platform is an ASCII-based system.

# OS/2

This section contains information about important aspects of the OS/2 operating system.

## Naming Conventions

OS/2 supports the FAT file system and the High Performance File System (HPFS). This section addresses the HPFS format. Use the following format to name an OS/2 file in the HPFS format:

*d*:\[*directory name*]\[..]*filename*

**Note:** CA-XCOM for OS/2 does not support the transfer of extended attributes.

The following table defines the parts of an HPFS file name for OS/2:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *d:* | A particular device. The C drive is the most common local hard drive, and the F drive is the most common network drive. PCs also support a facility in which a section of memory (RAM) can be used as a virtual disk drive.<br>In high-speed link environments, the performance of CA-XCOM is directly related to the speed of the disk drive. In most environments, the fastest to the slowest devices are as follows:<br>■ RAM disks (D drive)<br>■ Directly connected hard disks (C drive)<br>■ Network disks (F drive)<br>If you do not specify a drive, the default (current) drive is used. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *directory name* | One or more optional directories, allowing you to organize the drive. Range: Up to 254 characters, including an optional extension (like a file). If you do not specify a directory, the default (current) directory is used.<br><br>**Note:** If you specify a destination file name in a directory that does not exist, CA-XCOM for OS/2 creates the directory for you. See the target system's configuration to determine if this option has been set. |
| *filename* | Required.<br><br>The name of the data file. Range: 1 to 254 characters. Separate components of the name with periods.<br><br>**Note:** Executable binary files end with the extension .EXE, while executable batch files end with CMD. |

## Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to CA-XCOM for OS/2:

- **APPC limitations**—Due to the vast number of vendor APPCs and link types supported by CA-XCOM, consult the APPC vendor's manual for restrictions on the services provided by that vendor. These restrictions may impact such features as MVS TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, environments that you can or cannot send to, and so on.
- **No library transfers**—CA-XCOM for OS/2 Version 2 does not support library transfers from MVS mainframes.
- **No extended attributes**—CA-XCOM for OS/2 does not support the transfer of extended attributes.
- **Packing options**—Versions of CA-XCOM for OS/2 prior to Version 3.0 do not support some of the various packing options available on other CA-XCOM systems. For example, they do not support the UNIX packing option carriage_flag=MPACK.

# Stratus

This section contains information about important aspects of the Stratus operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name Stratus files:

```
#top_directory>group_directory>home_directory>filename.suffix
```

All names must be unique to that level.

The following table describes the parts of a Stratus file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *top_directory* | The physical disks. Range: 1 to 32 characters. |
| *group_directory* | A group of user home directories. Range: 1 to 32 characters. |
| *home_directory* | The user's home directory. This directory resides in a group directory. Range: 1 to 32 characters. |
| *filename* | Required.<br>The name of the Stratus file. Range: 1 to 32 characters. |
| *suffix* | A file classification. You can have multiple suffixes at the end of a file name. Each suffix starts with a period. The following table describes some common Stratus suffixes: |

| File type | Suffixes | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| source | .pl1, .cobol, .c | payroll.c, application.cobol |
| object | .obj | payroll.obj, application.obj |
| list | .list | payroll.list, application.list |
| error | .error | payroll.error, application.error |
| program module | .pm | payroll.pm, application.pm |
| command macro | .cm | start_up.cm, compile_and_bind.cm |
| back up | .backup | payroll.c.backup |

## Types of Files Supported

Stratus supports the following file types for remotely initiated transfers:

- **Fixed**—This type of file contains records of the same size. Each record is stored in a disk or tape region holding a number of bytes that is the same for all the records in the file.
- **Sequential**—This type of file contains records of varying sizes in a disk or tape region holding approximately the same number of bytes as the record (for example, the record storage regions vary from record to record). Records can only be accessed on a record-by-record basis.

### Additional Features

The following are additional features of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus of which you should be aware:

- **Security option**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus can use its own account file to verify the user ID and password and to map the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport user ID to a VOS user ID to check for file access. If this option is turned on and the remote user ID/password combination is invalid, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus rejects the request.
- **Restart/Recovery facility**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus can attempt periodic data transmissions after the initial file transfer has failed. A certain number of retries can be specified through the xcom_ser.pm file.

### Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus:

- **No checkpoint/restart**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus Version 1 does not support checkpoint/restart.
- **No library transfers**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Stratus does not support the transfer of libraries from z/OS.

# Tandem

This section contains information about important aspects of the Tandem operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a Tandem file:

```
\<system>.<volume>.<subvolume>.<filename>
```

All of these components are restricted to eight characters, except as indicated below.

The following table describes the parts of a Tandem file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *system* | The system name. Up to seven characters. |
| *volume* | The disk name. |
| *subvolume* | Can be thought of as a directory name. |
| *filename* | The name of your file. |

## Example

The following example uses a volume of $CLX12, a subvolume of SCI, and a file name of FILE1:

```
$CLX12.SCI.FILE1
```

The Tandem file system is not a tree structure. Each volume.subvolume is independent, that is, it has no subvolumes above or below.

## Types of Files Supported

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Tandem supports the following file types through ENSCRIBE, Tandem's disk file architecture:

- Edit files
- Unstructured files
- Entry-sequenced files
- Relative files
- Key-sequenced files (for Replace only)

**Unstructured files**—Unstructured files are large-byte arrays. Data in these files is accessed by using the relative byte address and the READ-COUNT or WRITE-COUNT parameters in the system procedure calls. The application program determines the way in which they are used. An EDIT file is a type of unstructured file signified by the file code 101.

For more information about ENSCRIBE and unstructured files, see the *ENSCRIBE Programmer's Guide*.

**Structured files**—Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports entry-sequenced, relative, and key-sequenced structured files:

- **Entry-sequenced files**—Entry-sequenced files are sequential files. Records are stored in the order in which they are entered. These records are variable in length and cannot be added or deleted. They are accessed by their record address.
- **Relative files**—Relative files are ordered by relative record number. The space allocated for each record is specified when the file is created. Records in these files can be deleted and added again in place.
- **Key-sequenced files**—Key-sequenced files are supported only for the Replace operation. The file must already exist for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to perform an action on it.

## File Type Specification

Locally Initiated Send Requests

When you send a file from the Tandem, the remote Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport determines the file type when it opens the file.

Receive Requests

For locally or remotely initiated receive requests, the file type must be specified by the GUARDIAN_FILE_TYPE parameter. Use one of the following values:

- EDIT
- UNSTRUCTURED
- ENTRY_SEQ
- RELATIVE

## Remotely-Initiated Send Requests

For remotely-initiated transfer requests (for example, send a file, job, or report), use the following:

| Record Format | Guardian File Type Created |
|---|---|
| F | Relative |
| FB | Entry Sequence |
| VB | Edit |
| U | Unstructured |

**Note:** Key sequence files are supported only if the file exists. You can do a replace but not a create.

# UNIX

This section contains information about important aspects of the UNIX operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a UNIX file:

*/directory/subdirectory/.../filename*

Use up to 256 characters for the entire path of the file; there are no restrictions on size for the individual parts of the path.

The following table describes the parts of a UNIX path:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| / (slash) | The root directory when it is in the first position: otherwise, the slash separates directories and file names in the path. |
| *directory* | The directory that contains the file. You can specify more than one directory in a path. |
| *filename* | The name of the UNIX file. |

## Types of Files Supported

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for UNIX supports standard UNIX file types.

## Restriction

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not support library transfers to UNIX systems.

## Trusted Access

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for all UNIX platforms running Version 3.0 or higher supports Trusted Access. To use the Trusted Access feature when transferring to UNIX-based platforms, note the following:

- The USEROVR and USERPO default table parameters for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS must be set to YES.
- Specify USERID=' ', and no passwords in the parameters for the transfer.
- The user ID must be configured for Trusted Access on the UNIX partner. For more information, see the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for UNIX documentation.

# VM

This section contains information about important aspects of the VM operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name VM files under the CMS operating system:

*filename.filetype*

The two parts can be a maximum of eight characters in length. They can consist of letters, numbers, and/or national characters ($, #, @, +, -, :, _). In general, lowercase letters are not allowed. In the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM parameters FILE and LFILE, the file name and file type are specified as one string with a period as a separator.

For minidisk specifications:

- CP OWNER is taken from the volume field, if present. Otherwise, the userid field is used.
- CP address is taken from the unit specification. The default is 191.

**Note:** You may have two files with the same file name and file type, but they cannot reside on the same minidisk.

## Types of Files Supported

The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Service Virtual Machine runs IBM's GCS (Group Control System) operating system. Due to the limitations of this environment, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VM only supports the CMS extended file system format. This covers CMS files on minidisks formatted with 512, 1,024K, 2,048K, and 4,096K block sizes.

**Note:** It does **not** support the following: CMS Shared File System, minidisks formatted with 800-byte blocks, or tape I/O.

## DCB Information

CMS file characteristics must be predetermined when creating a new file. You must specify the following parameters:

- Record format - This can be fixed (F) or variable (V).
- Logical record length - This is the number of characters in the longest line of the file.

## Restriction

The following table lists the maximum logical record lengths for different file types:

| File type | Maximum logical record length |
|---|---|
| Disk file | 32767 bytes |
| Job (RDR file) | 80 bytes |
| Report (PRT file) | 133 bytes |

# VSE

This section contains information about important aspects of the VSE operating system.

## VSAM Naming Conventions

When accessing a file on a VSE system, the Remote file name field indicates the file-id as it would be specified on the DLBL (an indicator of whether the file is VSAM or SAM) and, optionally, additional information needed for locating the file.

### Format for VSAM File Names

Use the following format to name a VSAM file:

*file-id*,V[,*catalog-id*]

The following table describes the parts of a VSAM file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *file-id* | The name given to the data set when it was defined using IDCAMS by including the following line in the JCL:<br>`DEFINE CLUSTER (NAME (file-id)...` |
| V | Indicates that this is a VSAM file. |
| *catalog-id* | *Optional.*<br>The name of the user catalog that owns the VSAM data set as defined using IDCAMS by including the following line in the JCL:<br>`DEFINE USERCATALOG (NAME (catalog-id)...`<br>Leave this field blank if the data set is owned by the master catalog. |

## SAM Naming Conventions

### Format for SAM File Names

Use the following format to name a SAM file:

*file-id*,S,[*unit*],[*location*],[*size*],[*override*]

The following table describes the parts of a SAM file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *file-id* | The name that identifies this data set in the VTOC of the specific DASD volume. This is the file-id you specify on the DLBL JCL statement. Range: 1 to 44 characters.<br>**Note:** Do not enclose it in quotes. |
| S | Indicates that this is a SAM file. |
| *unit* | The physical device address as defined by the CUU parameter on the ASSGN JCL statement. It identifies the disk drive on which this file resides. This parameter can be omitted if the UNIT or VOL parameters are specified, or if a DASD manager is in use. |
| *location* | Optional for output files.<br>The starting location of the file on the disk, as defined on the EXTENT JCL statement. If a DASD manager is in use, specify a value of 1. |
| *size* | Optional for output files.<br>Indicates how much space this data set will use, as defined on the EXTENT JCL statement. For CKD devices, this is the number of tracks. For FBA devices, this is the number of blocks. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *override* | Optional for output files.<br><br>The following override parameters may be specified. The equivalent DFLTAB option is included to describe each override parameter:<br><br>1. DMYES to force DASDM=YES for this file.<br>2. DMNO to force DASDM=NO for this file<br>3. DMEPIC to force DADSM=EPIC for this file.<br><br>**Note:** If you are running with a DASD manager, the DASD manager's STRTTRK or Trigger value would be placed in the location field. DASD manager pools should be indicated by putting the pool name in the Volume parameter.<br><br>For EPIC/VSE users, you may omit<br><br>■ The location if you want EPIC to default to its STRTTRK value.<br>■ The size if you want EPIC to default to its DEFEXT value.<br>■ The Volume information if you want EPIC to default to its DEFPOL value.<br><br>For Brightstor CA-Dynam/T users who want to access Dynam catalog controlled files (included GDG data sets), no extent information should be entered. (No cuu, location, size, or override information and no Volume or Unit parameters for the files you are referencing.) |

## TAPE Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a TAPE file:

*file-id*,T,[*unit*],[*unit*],[*unit*],[*override*]

The following table describes the parts of a TAPE file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *file-id* | The name that identifies this data set in the tape manager catalog or in the HDR1 label on the tape. This is the file-id you specify on the TLBL JCL statement. Range: 1 to 44 characters.<br><br>**Note:** When the file-id contains imbedded spaces or commas, it should be enclosed in quotes.<br><br>**Note:** IBM only supports a 17-character file-id in a tape header label. If you have a tape manager, 44-character tape file-ids may be supported. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not validate your file-id, but takes whatever you put on the statement and passes it to IBM's OPEN routine or to your tape manager as you have entered it. |
| T | Indicates that this is a TAPE file.<br><br>**Note:** If you enter a transfer request from a platform that has not yet implemented the extended tape processing parameters or menu interface fields for controlling tape processing to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport/VSE server, you must use the T option. You are restricted to standard label tape processing. |
| *unit* | The physical device address as defined by the CUU parameter on the ASSGN JCL statement. If you are using TAPEM=YES\|EPIC, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport ignores any units coded and the tape manager does the tape AVR and assignment. If you are not using the tape manager, the primary assignment is made to the first unit Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport finds. Other units found are assigned as temporary alternates.<br><br>This parameter can be omitted if you prefer to use the UNIT parameter to specify a unit or two units (primary and alternate). This parameter can be used in conjunction with the UNIT parameter to specify a primary unit and up to four alternate units that will be assigned by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport prior to open. Units specified on the statement containing the file-id will be assigned before units specified on the UNIT parameter. The unit parameter is ignored because tape processing is only supported when you have a tape manager on your VSE system. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *override* | Optional for output files.<br><br>The following override parameters may be specified. The equivalent DFLTAB option is included to describe each override parameter:<br><br>■ TMYES to force TAPEM=YES for this file.<br><br>■ TMNO to force TAPEM=NO for this file.<br><br>■ TMEPIC to force TAPEM=EPIC for this file.<br><br>**Note:** The override applies only to the processing for the file whose data set name is on the statement that the override appears on. It is in effect for this transfer only. |

## VSAM Managed SAM Naming Conventions

Use the following format to name a VSAM managed SAM file:

*file-id*,M,*prim#recs*, *sec#recs*,*catalog-id*

The following table describes the parts of a VSAM managed SAM file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *file-id* | The name that identifies this data set that will be implicitly defined to VSAM at open time. Range: 1 to 44 characters. |
| M | Indicates that this is a VSAM managed SAM file.<br><br>**Note:** If you enter a transfer request from a platform that has not yet implemented the extended tape processing parameters or menu interface fields for controlling tape processing to a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport/VSE server, you must use the T option. You are restricted to standard label tape processing. |
| *prim#recs* | Used for output files only. This indicates the number of blocks (of the size defined by the BLKSIZE parameter) for the primary data set allocation. |
| *sec#recs* | Used for output files only. This indicates the number of blocks for the secondary data set allocation. If no secondary allocation is coded, VSAM defaults to 20% of the primary allocation. Zero may be specified if you do not want any secondary allocation. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *catalog-id* | Optional for output files.<br><br>Defines the name of the user catalog that will own the data set. You may leave this field blank if the master catalog owns the data set.<br><br>**Note:** The use of VSAM managed SAM files requires IBM's IDCAMS program to be dynamically loaded in the partition. This requires an additional 130K partition GETVIS storage. |

## DTF Information

VSE file characteristics must be predetermined when creating the files. If sending to or receiving from a VSE system you must specify the following:

- The record format (RECFM), which can be either fixed (F), fixed blocked (FB), variable (V), or variable blocked (VB).
- The logical record length (LRECL) indicates the number of characters in the longest record in the file.
- The block size (BLKSIZE), which can be either equal to the LRECL for fixed files, a multiple of the LRECL for fixed blocked files, the LRECL +4 for variable files or the BLKSIZE +4 for variable blocked files.

## Types of Files Supported

IBM VSE supports VSAM (RRDS, KSDS, and ESDS) and SAM files.

## Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE:

- *No FILEOPT=ADD for receiving VSE* - Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE does not support FILEOPT=ADD if the VSE is receiving the file.
- *No Checkpoint/Restart for SAM* - Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for VSE does not support checkpoint/restart for SAM jobs.

# Windows 98

This section contains information about important aspects of the Windows 98 operating system.

## Naming Conventions

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows supports only the FAT file system for Windows. Use the following format to name Windows files:

*d*:\[*directory name*]\..*filename.*[*ext*]

The following table describes the parts of a Windows file name:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *d* | A particular device. The C drive is the most common local hard drive, the A drive is the most common floppy, and the F drive is the most common network drive. PCs support a facility in which a section of memory (RAM) can also be used as a virtual disk drive.<br>In high-speed link environments, the performance of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is directly related to the speed of the disk drive. In most environments, the fastest to the slowest devices are as follows:<br>■ RAM disks (D drive)<br>■ Directly connected hard disks (C drive)<br>■ Network disks (F drive)<br>■ Floppy disks (A or B drive)<br>**Note:** If you do not specify a drive, the default (current) drive is used. This directory in Windows changes, depending on the last application accessed. |
| *directory name* | One or more optional directories, which allow you to assign organization to the drive. If you specify a destination file name with a directory that does not exist, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows creates the directory for you.<br>**Note:** If you do not specify a directory, the default (current) directory is used. |
| *filename* | Required.<br>The name of the data file. Range: 1 to 8 characters for Windows 98. The path for the file name may be up to 256 bytes. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *ext* | The file extension used to further identify the file. Executable programs must use the extension .EXE or .COM. Range: 1 to 3 characters.<br><br>**Note:** If you do not specify an extension, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not supply a default. |

## Restrictions

The following restriction applies to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows:

- **APPC restrictions—**Due to the vast number of vendor APPCs and link types supported by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, consult the APPC vendor's manual for restrictions on the services provided by that vendor. These restrictions may impact such features as z/OS TYPE=EXECUTE transfers, environments to which you can send, etc.
- **This is a single-user system—**Do not send multiple simultaneous transfers to this partner.

# Windows NT, 2000, and XP

This section contains information about important aspects of the Windows NT, 2000, and XP operating systems.

## Naming Conventions

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT supports the standard Windows NT file names and the Universal Naming Convention (UNC). The file naming conventions for Windows NT are similar to those for Windows, with some significant differences, some of which are outlined below.

Use the following format to name files when using standard Windows NT file names:

*d*:[\][*directory name*\..\]*filename*[.*ext*]

Use the following format to name files when using UNC file names:

*server name**share name**directory**filename*

The following table describes the parts of Windows NT file names and UNC file names:

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *d* | Required. A particular device, indicated as a drive letter. |
| *directory name* | Required. One or more optional directories and subdirectories.<br>Subdirectories can take the form of *name[.ext]*.<br>**Note:** The form of the directory name and file name depend on the operating system running on the server. |

| Part | Description |
|---|---|
| *filename* | Required. The name of the data file.<br>For FAT file systems, *filename* is 1 to 8 characters.<br>NTFS and HPFS file systems support long file names, up to 256 characters, including the extension.<br>Names may or may not be case sensitive, depending on the file system on the server.<br>For FAT, NTFS and HPFS, names are not case sensitive. You can use uppercase and lowercase when creating a name, and they will display as typed, but internally Windows NT makes no distinction for this. For example, Windows NT would consider MYFILE and MyFiLe as references to the same file.<br>Windows NT also creates an MS-DOS-style name based on the long name for compatibility with environments where long file names are not always supported. |
| *ext* | The file extension used to further identify the file.<br>For FAT file systems, the extension is up to 3 characters.<br>For NTFS and HPFS, the extension is included in the long file name limit of 256 characters.<br>**Note:** If you do not specify an extension, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport does not supply a default. |
| *server name* | The name of the server. |
| *share name* | The share name is network provider dependent.<br>For Microsoft Windows networks this is the name of the share.<br>For NetWare networks this is the name of the volume. |

## Types of Files Supported

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports standard Windows NT file types.

## Additional Features

Additional features include the following:

File Systems

The standard Windows NT file systems are:

- File Allocation Table format (FAT)
- Windows NT File System format (NTFS)
- High-performance File System format (HPFS)

File Access

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport accesses files locally or from any file server on the Microsoft Windows Network or the NetWare or Compatible Network, or any other network provider installed on the Windows NT system.

Security

For transfers to Windows NT systems running any release of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport:

- Windows NT is a secured system, because Windows NT requires a valid user ID and password (as defined when setting up a user account under NT) to log in to or connect to an NT server. User IDs and passwords are case sensitive. Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport uses the underlying NT security system to log in to the server as the user defined in the XCOM_USERID parameter. The authority to logon locally is required because there is no facility in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT to allow for another domain to be specified.
- When a transfer is sent from another system (such as z/OS), USERID and PASSWORD must be supplied. The following methods model sending from an XCOM MVS system to a local Windows NT drive.

Methods of handling NT systems security from Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport:

- Employing some security—all users employ the same user ID.

  Set XCOM_USERID and XCOM_PASSWORD= to a valid NT user ID and password that has local logon authority in the xcom.glb file on the NT side. On the MVS side, send a transfer with parameter USERID=' ' (blank between two single quotes). This uses the user ID and password from the xcom.glb file.

- Employing user level security—users employ their own user ID and password.

  Set XCOM_USERID and XCOM_PASSWORD= to an INVALID NT user ID and password in the xcom.glb file on the Windows NT side. On the MVS side, send a transfer with parameters USERID= and PASSWORD= with a valid NT user ID that has local logon authority. This causes Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to use the user ID and password supplied. If a password is not supplied, and xcom.glb is checked, the transfer will fail due to the invalid ID and password in the xcom.glb file on the NT side.

**Note:** If either of these methods is to be successful, in the case where Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS is sending to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS default table MUST have USEROVR=YES. USEROVR=YES is the default. This allows the user ID in the MVS JCL to override the batch job ID. For information on the USEROVR parameter, see the *Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*.

Trusted Access

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT Server/Professional supports Trusted Access. To use the Trusted Access feature when transferring to Windows NT platforms, note the following:

- The USEROVR and USERPO default table parameters for Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS must be set to YES.
- Specify USERID=' ' (single quotes separated by a blank) and no passwords in the parameters for the transfer.
- The user ID must be configured for Trusted Access on the Windows NT partner. For more information, see the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for Windows NT Server/Professional documentation.

Home Directory

A Windows NT user can have a default home directory assigned by the Windows NT administrator.

## Destination Printer Information

When sending a report to a Windows NT system, specify the Destination parameter value or the Destination Printer field in the following form:

```
\\server name\printer queue name
```

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport limits the length of this field as indicated below. The actual name on the destination system may be longer.

| Type of transfer | Specify |
|---|---|
| Direct transfers using Version 2 protocols. | Up to 21 characters. |
| Indirect transfers or transfers using Version 1 protocols. | Up to 16 characters. |

## Restrictions

Access to directories and files on drives formatted for NTFS can be controlled with the security features of Windows NT.

Access to all files on a Windows NT system can be controlled by the permissions set on a directory or file. The access rights of the user ID on the remote system determine the actions permitted for the transfer. Users cannot use a directory or file unless they have been granted the appropriate permissions.

Appendix

A

# About SNA Logical Units

This appendix explains the various logical unit (LU) types and discusses independent logical units (ILUs) and other pertinent issues.

## Parts of a Network

This section describes the parts of an SNA network.

### LU Connections

A logical unit (LU) is the addressable connection point into an SNA network with which an end-user can send and receive messages. An LU is a set of rules and responsibilities. LUs can be either dependent or independent and each LU type is associated with a protocol (for example, LU 0, LU 6.2).

The LU provides a connection into SNA for the end-user, which may either be an individual or a transaction program (for example, Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport). It allows end-users to communicate with each other and with other network addressable units (NAUs) in the network.

### Logical and Physical Network Components

An SNA network is divided into physical and logical components.

The physical network consists of the following:

- Actual processors called nodes
- Data links between the nodes

The logical network consists of a set of software components called network addressable units (NAUs) that include the following:

- Logical units (LUs)
- Physical units (PUs)
- System services control points (SSCPs)

## Sessions

The logical connection between two NAUs is a session. Although several types of sessions exist, the end-user is aware of only one type that is LU-to-LU. Sessions are established when one LU sends another LU an SNA request known as a BIND. Each session has its own PCID.

## PCIDs

A procedure correlation identifier (PCID) is an eight-byte field placed in the BIND, UNBIND, and other SNA requests to help an LU distinguish one session from another. It is required when you are running parallel sessions.

A PCID is also known as a session identifier (SID) in VTAM displays. For each session, VTAM prompts you to note the primary or secondary node and displays the Session ID (SID) in hex. This SID is the PCID. If a trace of the BIND is taken, the PCID vector is towards the end.

The following VTAM operator command lists all sessions generated for that LU:

```
D NET,ID=<luname>,E
```

# Logical Units

This section describes the different LU types.

## IBM's Strategic LU

LU 6.2 is the only LU type that is crucial to IBM's long-term strategy. The 3270 data stream will be moved on top of LU 6.2, and none of the other LU types are strategic (for example, they are not considered in IBM's long-term plans).

## LU Types

IBM classifies LUs into roughly seven different types (LU 6.2 is a subset of LU 6). The products that support each of these LU types will continue to be supported in future years and the 3270 data stream will also be preserved, but not in its current form.

The following table lists all of the LU types that are in use today to differing degrees.

| LU Type | Definition |
|---|---|
| 0 | A "roll your own" protocol, which eliminates standardization beyond layers of SNA. This was commonly used in the late 1970s (before the advent of LU 6.2). |
| 1 | The protocol used as early as the 1960s by remote job entry devices such as the 3770 RJE terminal. Designed for use with printers and card readers, this protocol is most typically used in asymmetrical links where one node is a slave to the host. |
| 2 | The protocol for 3270 video display stations. It defines the data streams used by dumb terminals to communicate with the host. |
| 3 | This was a variant subset of 3270 protocol that was used to drive printers attached to 3274 cluster controllers. Today it is still used to support old hardware. |
| 4 | This protocol was intended for use on word processors attached to a host network. You may still see it on old IBM word processors. |
| 6.1 | Developed during the late 1970s, this was SNA's prototype protocol defined for program-to-program communication. It was a first attempt to provide a standardized mechanism for communication between intelligent peer computers. |

| LU Type | Definition |
|---|---|
| 6.2 | Alternatively referred to by the marketing title Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC), this used to be called the Convergent LU, or the LU type around which the entire IBM product line would converge. LU 6.2 defines standard functions or verbs such as SEND, RECEIVE, and CONFIRM that simplify the work of making two different programs on two different kinds of computer talk to each other. |
| 7 | Specifies the data stream of the 5250 video display stations commonly used with the IBM mid-range computers. |

# Independent Logical Units

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport supports independent logical units (ILUs). An ILU is a logical unit that can generate sessions independent of the host. An ILU also meets the following criteria:

- It utilizes LU 6.2.
- It works on top of PU 2.1.
- It functions as a primary logical unit and therefore can send a BIND.
- It supports an extended BIND (one that contains a Procedure Correlation Identifier [PCID]) and works with the new NCP PU 2.1 support.

Systems that currently support ILUs include the following:

- AS/400
- z/OS
- Windows NT SNA Server
- Windows NT
- OS/2
- VM (all versions)
- Most minicomputers and UNIX workstations that support PU 2.1
- Netware

## LU 6.2 Independent Implementations

Only Type 6 logical units can be independent. All other LU types are dependent. However, not all LU 6.2 implementations are independent. For example, the DECnet (VAX) APPC version of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport is said to be a dependent LU because it works on top of PU 2.0, not PU 2.1.

Not every LU 6.2/PU 2.1 implementation can work with independent LUs. There are some aspects of PU 2.1 that NCP requires with which not all PU 2.1 implementations will work correctly. This reflects the fact that not all minicomputer and PC SNA Gateway vendors had the latest NCP and VTAM for testing.

PU 2.1 support can be enhanced to work with ILUs without changes to Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport. NCP supports ILUs over SDLC, the most common configuration using ILUs. A local area network gateway attached through an SDLC link to a host can also use ILUs. NCP also supports ILUs over a token ring through the TIC.

## Direct Sessions with a Dependent Logical Unit

An independent logical unit can have an LU 6.2 session with a dependent LU. This allows for direct sessions from an AS/400 to a VAX/VMS over the SNA background network, even though the VTAM is PU Type 2.0. In this environment, the VTAM LOGAPPL parameter and the VTAM VARY NET LOGON command will not work.

**Note:** The ILU must initiate the session; it must send to the BIND.

## PU Type

When using ILUs with VTAM and Netview displays, VTAM will show the PU type in its status display (PU Type 2 or PU Type 2.1). All PUs originally appear as PU 2.0. Once they become active, they display as PU 2.1.

Appendix

B

# History and SMF Files

This appendix describes the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport SMF record, the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport History File, and the XCOMUTIL utility, which selectively purges records from the History File.

## SMF Record and History File

This section describes the SMF record and History File as they are used by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS.

### When Records Are Written

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport writes an SMF record when SMF=YES is specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table (see the chapter "Configuring and Customizing Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS" in the U*nicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS Administrator Guide*). History records are written at all times for scheduled transfers. History records are not written for TYPE=EXECUTE transfers.

### Transfers that Produce Records

The following types of transfers will produce an SMF and history record:

- File transfers that complete successfully
- File transfers that are manually canceled while inactive
- File transfers that are automatically aged off the queue
- File transfers that are terminated while in progress
- File transfers that fail due to some kind of problem

### Transfers That Do Not Produce Records

The following types of transfers are not considered complete by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport, and thus no SMF or history records are created for them:

- Suspended file transfers
- File transfer requests that are in hold state

### Record Location

The SMF record is mapped by the SMFDSECT macro, which can be found in CAI.CINB0MAC.

The history record is mapped by the HSTDSECT macro, which can be found in CAI.CINB0MAC.

## XCOMUTIL History File Purge Utility

XCOMUTIL is the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport utility that purges records from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport history file. This utility should be run periodically to prevent a "history file full" condition. It has been designed as an offline utility because VSAM is inefficient at reclaiming space when records are randomly deleted from a VSAM cluster. Therefore, in order to reclaim the space, follow these steps:

1. Copy the history file to a sequential file.
2. Run XCOMUTIL against this sequential file to purge a specified range of records and create a new sequential file.
3. Delete the existing history file and create a new one.
4. Copy the new sequential file to the history file.

**Note:** The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server cannot be executing when XCOMUTIL is used.

# XCOMUTIL Parameters

There are three parameters that control the processing performed by XCOMUTIL. These parameters are input to XCOMUTIL through a SYSIN file. Their description follows.

## AGE

Specifies the number of days of history records that are retained when a purge procedure is executed.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| 1 to 999 | Indicates the number of days of history records to be retained when executing a purge. |

**Notes**

After XCOMUTIL has been run, the history file will comprise the current date's records plus *nnn* days of records. For example, if the current Julian date is 02300 and AGE=1 is specified, then XCOMUTIL will purge any history records written on or before 02298. Only the current and previous day's history records are saved.

Use the AGE parameter if you intend to run XCOMUTIL on a periodic basis. It allows you to set up a procedure in which a specific date does not have to be continually modified.

This parameter is mutually exclusive with the DATE parameter. One of these two parameters must always be included in the SYSIN file.

## DATE

Specifies the date of records that are to be purged from the history file. Any history record written either on or before the specified date will be purged from the history file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| *yyddd* | Specifies the Julian date when records are to be purged from the history file. |

**Notes**
This parameter and the AGE parameter are mutually exclusive. Both may not be included in the same SYSIN file.

Note that the purge date must be specified in terms of a two-digit designation for the year and a three-digit designation for the day of the year. For instance, 02100 represents year 2002 and the 100th day of that year.

## PROCESS

Specifies that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file.

| Value | Definition |
|---|---|
| HISTORY | Indicates that the object of XCOMUTIL is the history file. |

**Notes**
This parameter is required in the SYSIN file.

# XCOMUTIL DD Statements

This section describes the DD statements that are needed to execute XCOMUTIL

There are four DD statements required to execute XCOMUTIL:

| DD Statement | Description |
|---|---|
| HISTIN | A sequential file consisting of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport history records. Generally, the history file is reproduced as a sequential file prior to running XCOMUTIL. Then, HISTIN is used to input this file. |
| HISTOUT | The sequential output file of history records that are **not** deleted from the history file. Generally, after running XCOMUTIL (and receiving a 0 return code), the history file is deleted and redefined. Then, the HISTOUT file is copied back to the history file. |
| SYSIN | Used to enter the XCOMUTIL parameters described earlier. |
| SYSPRINT | XCOMUTIL prints a report providing details about the purge procedure just executed. |

## Sample of Required JCL

The complete sample JCL can be found in CINB0SAM and is listed in the appendix "Sample Files."

```
//*-------------------------------------------------------------
//*(2) SELECT ONLY RECORDS THAT ARE NOT OLDER THAN X DAYS
//*-------------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP2    EXEC    PGM=XCOMUTIL, COND=(0,NE)
//STEPLIB  DD   DSN=XCOM.X.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*
//HISTIN   DD   DSN=&&HSTSAV,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//HISTOUT  DD   DSN=&&HSTNEW,UNIT=SYSALLDA,
                SPACE=(CYL,(2,2)),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN  DD   *
PROCESS=HISTORY
AGE=X
```

## Return Codes

The following are XCOMUTIL return codes:

| Return Code | Description |
|---|---|
| 0 | XCOMUTIL ran successfully. |
| 4 | XCOMUTIL ran successfully, but no history output records were written based on the specified selection criteria. |
| 8 | XCOMUTIL was unable to open one of the files. |
| 12 | XCOMUTIL found a parameter error processing the SYSIN file. |

## Sample History File Purge Procedure

CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMUTIL) contains an example of a four-step process that performs the following steps. Because XCOMUTIL is an off-line procedure, remember to first bring Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport down using a console command (for example, **F XCOM,STOP**):

| Stage | Action | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Copies the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport history file to a temporary sequential dataset, using the IDCAMS REPRO command. | |
| 2 | Executes the XCOMUTIL program to purge records from the passed sequential data set that are older than *x* days and passes the selected records to stage 4 below. | |
| 3 | If XCOMUTIL purged all records from the History File, generates a new binary zero seed record for the history file using the MVS utility IEBDG. | |
| 4 | Calls IDCAMS to do the following: | |
| | a. | Delete the old history file cluster, alternate indices and paths. |
| | b. | Redefine the base cluster. |
| | c. | Copy the seed and the selected records back into the base cluster. |
| | d. | Redefine and rebuild the alternate indices and paths. |

After finishing the above purge, restart Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with another command (for example, **START XCOM**).

Appendix

C

# Sample Files

This appendix contains illustrations of some of the sample files supplied on the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS distribution tape. These are supplied for reference only.

***Important!*** *In cases where the printed examples differ from what is provided on the distribution tape, the tape is more current.*

## Sample JCL-VSAM Request Queue (Member DEFRRDS)

The following is a copy of the sample JCL-VSAM Request Queue (CAI.CINB0SAM(DEFRRDS)) found on the distribution tape. This JCL builds active and pending file transfer queues.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*
//* DOC: THIS JOB BUILDS THE ACTIVE AND PENDING FILE TRANSFER QUEUE
//*
//*
//* NOTE: 1. REPLACE THE JOB CARD WITH ONE THAT IS VALID FOR YOUR SITE.
//*       2. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "VVVVVV" WITH A VALID DASD VOLSER
//*          NUMBER FOR VSAM FILES AT YOUR INSTALLATION.
//*       3. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "XCOM.X" TO A VALID VSAM DATA SET
//*          PREFIX FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
//*       4. RECSZ CHANGED FROM RECSZ(1100 1100) TO RECSZ(2020 2020)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*
//S1       EXEC  PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT   DD  DSN=&&TEMP,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(TRK,(1)),
//         DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=2020,BLKSIZE=2020),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
 FD  NAME=FIELD1,LENGTH=8,STARTLOC=1,PICTURE=8,'XCOMRRDS'
 FD  NAME=FIELD2,LENGTH=4,STARTLOC=9,PICTURE=4,B'1000'
 CREATE QUANTITY=1,NAME=(FIELD1,FIELD2),FILL=X'00'
/*
//*
//S2       EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1024K
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//INPUT    DD  DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSIN    DD  *
```

```
 DELETE XCOM.X.RRDS

 SET MAXCC = 0

 DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.RRDS)         -
        NUMBERED                        -
        VOL(VVVVVV)                     -
        RECORDS(1500) /*NO SECONDARY ALLOCATION ALLOWED BY XCOM*/ -
        RECSZ(2020 2020)                -
        FSPC(0 0)                       -
        CISZ(2048)                      -
        SHAREOPTIONS(2 3))              -
     DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.RRDS.DATA))

 REPRO IFILE(INPUT)      -
       ODS(XCOM.X.RRDS)
/*
//
```

# Sample History File Creation JCL (Member DEFHIST)

The following is a copy of the sample History File Creation JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(DEFHIST)). This JCL builds the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport History File and its associated indices and paths. For history file maintenance, use XCOMUTIL instead.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//             CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*
//*     THIS JOB BUILDS THE XCOM HISTORY FILE,ASSOCIATED INDICES,
//*      AND PATHS
//*
//*             (1) DELETE THE OLD VSAM HISTORY FILE CLUSTER,
//*                 ALTERNATE INDICES, AND PATHS
//*             (2) DEFINE THE BASE CLUSTER
//*             (3) REPRO THE SEED INITIALIZATION RECORD
//*                 BACK INTO THE BASE CLUSTER
//*             (4) BUILD ALTERNATE INDICES AND PATHS
//*
//*
//* NOTE: 1. REPLACE THE JOB CARD WITH ONE THAT IS VALID FOR YOUR SITE.
//*       2. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "VVVVVV" WITH A VALID DASD VOLSER
//*          NUMBER FOR VSAM FILES AT YOUR INSTALLATION.
//*       3. CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "XCOM.X" TO A VALID VSAM DATA SET
//*          PREFIX FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
//*       4. RECSZ CHANGED FROM RECSZ(700 1200) TO RECSZ(1100 2020)
//*********************************************************************
//*
//S1       EXEC  PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT   DD  DSN=&&TEMP,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(TRK,(1)),
//         DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=1000,BLKSIZE=1000),DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
 CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
//S2IDCAMS EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1024K
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//INPUT    DD  DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=OLD
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DELETE XCOM.X.XCOMHIST

 SET MAXCC = 0

 DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)        -
       KEYS(12 0)                          -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
       CYLINDERS(5 2)                      -
       RECSZ(1100 2020)                    -
       FSPC(0 0)                           -
       SHAREOPTIONS(2 3))                  -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.DATA)       -
       CISZ(4096))                         -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.INDEX)     -
       CISZ(1024))

 REPRO IFILE(INPUT)     -
       ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)
```

```
DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)          -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)             -
       SHR(2 3)                            -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                        -
       UPGRADE                             -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
       RECSZ(20 300)                       -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                      -
       KEYS(12 48))                        -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.DATA)    -
       CISZ(4096))                         -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.INDEX)  -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)         -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)             -
       SHR(2 3)                            -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                        -
       UPGRADE                             -
       RECSZ(20 300)                       -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                      -
       KEYS(16 82))                        -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.DATA)   -
       CISZ(4096))                         -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)         -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)             -
       SHR(2 3)                            -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                        -
       UPGRADE                             -
       RECSZ(20 300)                       -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                      -
       KEYS(20 28))                        -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.DATA)   -
       CISZ(4096))                         -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)         -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)             -
       SHR(2 3)                            -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                        -
       UPGRADE                             -
       RECSZ(20 300)                       -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                      -
       KEYS(18 98))                        -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.DATA)   -
       CISZ(4096))                         -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)      -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)      -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)      -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)
```

```
 BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)      -
     ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)

 DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.PATH)     -
     PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) UPDATE)

 DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.PATH)    -
     PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) UPDATE)

 DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.PATH)    -
     PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) UPDATE)

 DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.PATH)    -
     PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) UPDATE)

/*
//
```

# Sample XCOMUTIL Job (Member XCOMUTIL)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMUTIL Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMUTIL)). Use this JCL to maintain your history file at regular intervals.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOMHIST CLEANUP',CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                   *
//*    CA-XCOM  MVS HISTORY FILE CLEANUP                              *
//*                                                                   *
//*         DELETES OLD (AGED) RECORDS FROM HISTORY FILE              *
//*                                                                   *
//*                                                                   *
//*   STEP                   DESCRIPTION                              *
//*   ----     ------------------------------------------------       *
//*     1       REPRO HISTORY FILE TO WORK FILE                       *
//*     2       DELETE OLD RECORDS FROM WORK FILE                     *
//*     3       DELETE XCOM VSAM HISTORY FILE                         *
//*     4       DEFINES XCOM VSAM HISTORY FILE                        *
//*     5       ADD VSAM SEED RECORD TO NEW HISTORY FILE              *
//*     6       RELOAD HISTORY FILE FROM WORK FILE                    *
//*     7       DEFINE/BUILD AIX'S AND PATHS FOR NEW HISTORY FILE     *
//*                                                                   *
//*********************************************************************
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*(1) IDCAMS REPRO THE HISTORY FILE TO A SEQUENTIAL FILE
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP1    EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//DD1      DD  DSN=XCOM.X.XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR
//DD2      DD  DSN=&&HSTSAV,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(CYL,(2,2)),
//             DISP=(NEW,PASS),DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=2000,BLKSIZE=23440)
//SYSIN    DD  *
 REPRO IFILE(DD1) OFILE(DD2)
/*
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*(2) SELECT ONLY RECORDS THAT ARE NOT OLDER THAN X DAYS
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP2    EXEC  PGM=XCOMUTIL,COND=(0,NE)
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=XCOM.X.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//HISTIN   DD  DSN=&&HSTSAV,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//HISTOUT  DD  DSN=&&HSTNEW,UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(CYL,(2,2)),
//             DISP=(NEW,PASS)
//SYSIN    DD  *
PROCESS=HISTORY
AGE=X
/*
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*(3) DELETE THE HISTORY FILE
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP3    EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT)                                CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DELETE XCOM.X.XCOMHIST PURGE CLUSTER
/*
```

```
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*(4) DEFINE HISTORY FILE
//*-------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP4    EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT)                                  CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  *

 DEF CLUSTER (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)     -
        KEYS(12 0)                      -
        VOL(VVVVVV)                     -
        CYLINDERS(5 2)                  -
        RECSZ(1100 2020)                -
        FSPC(0 0)                       -
        SHAREOPTIONS(2 3))              -
     DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.DATA)   -
        CISZ(4096))                     -
     INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST.INDEX) -
        CISZ(1024))
/*
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------    CHANGED
//*(5) IF NO HISTORY RECORDS SLECTED, PLACE A SEED INTO THE VSAM FILE    CHANGED
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------    CHANGED
//*
//STEP5    EXEC  PGM=IEBDG,COND=(4,NE)                                   CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT   DD  DSN=&&HSTNEW,DISP=OLD,DCB=LRECL=120                       CHANGED
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DSD OUTPUT=(OUTPUT)
 CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
/*
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------
//*(6) IDCAMS REPRO THE SELECTED RECORDS INTO THE NEW HISTORY FILE
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP6    EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS,COND=(4,LT)                                  CHANGED
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//INPUT    DD  DSN=&&HSTNEW,DISP=OLD                                     CHANGED
//OUTPUT   DD  DSN=XCOM.X.XCOMHIST,DISP=OLD
//SYSIN    DD  *

 REPRO   IFILE(INPUT)       -
         OFILE(OUTPUT)
/*
//*
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------
//*(7) IDCAMS DEFINE/BUILD THE AIX'S AND PATHS FOR NEW HISTORY FILE
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------
//*
//STEP7    EXEC  PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  *

 DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)          -
        RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)             -
        SHR(2 3)                            -
        NONUNIQUEKEY                        -
        UPGRADE                             -
        VOL(VVVVVV)                         -
        RECSZ(20 300)                       -
        CYLINDERS(1 1)                      -
        KEYS(12 48))                        -
     DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.DATA)    -
```

```
       CISZ(4096))                          -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX.INDEX)   -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)          -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)              -
       SHR(2 3)                             -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                         -
       UPGRADE                              -
       RECSZ(20 300)                        -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                          -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                       -
       KEYS(16 82))                         -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.DATA)    -
       CISZ(4096))                          -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)          -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)              -
       SHR(2 3)                             -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                         -
       UPGRADE                              -
       RECSZ(20 300)                        -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                          -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                       -
       KEYS(20 28))                         -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.DATA)    -
       CISZ(4096))                          -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

DEF AIX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)          -
       RELATE(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)              -
       SHR(2 3)                             -
       NONUNIQUEKEY                         -
       UPGRADE                              -
       RECSZ(20 300)                        -
       VOL(VVVVVV)                          -
       CYLINDERS(1 1)                       -
       KEYS(18 98))                         -
    DATA (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.DATA)    -
       CISZ(4096))                          -
    INDEX (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX.INDEX) -
       CISZ(1024))

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)         -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)         -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)         -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX)

BIX IDS(XCOM.X.XCOMHIST)         -
    ODS(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.PATH)         -
    PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMREQ.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.PATH)        -
    PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMRECP.AIX) UPDATE)

DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.PATH)        -
    PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMUSER.AIX) UPDATE)
```

```
 DEF PATH (NAME(XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.PATH)       -
     PENT (XCOM.X.XCOMIDNT.AIX) UPDATE)
/*
//
```

# Sample DEFQSAM Job to Define Global and Restart Data Sets (Member DEFQSAM)

The following is a copy of the sample DEFQSAM Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(DEFQSAM)).

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',     <==== #1
//             CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                   *
//*                                                                   *
//*       DOC: CREATE XCOMJOB GLOBAL AND RESTART SEQUENTIAL FILES     *
//*                                                                   *
//*    CHANGE: 1) SUPPLY A VALID JOBCARD FOR YOUR INSTALLATION        *
//*            2) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR GLOBAL DATASET     *
//*            3) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE GLOBAL DATASET SHOULD RESIDE  *
//*            4) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR RESTART DATASET    *
//*            5) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE RESTART DATASET SHOULD RESIDE *
//*                                                                   *
//*                                                                   *
//*                                                                   *
//* NOTE: A SEPARATE RESTART DATA SET SHOULD BE DEFINED FOR EACH      *
//*       TYPE=EXECUTE JOB. THEY ARE NOT SHARABLE.                    *
//*                                                                   *
//*********************************************************************
//*
//GLOBAL    EXEC PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*
//GLOBAL    DD  DSN=XXXXXXXX.GLOBAL,       <==== #2
//     VOL=SER=VVVVVV,                     <==== #3
//     UNIT=SYSALLDA,
//     DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//     SPACE=(TRK,1),
//     DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=80)
//SYSIN DD  *
 DSD OUTPUT=(GLOBAL)
 CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
/*
//*
//RESTART   EXEC  PGM=IEBDG
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*
//RESTART   DD  DSN=XXXXXXXX.RESTART,      <==== #4
//     VOL=SER=VVVVVV,                     <==== #5
//     UNIT=SYSALLDA,
//     DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//     SPACE=(TRK,1),
//     DCB=(RECFM=F,LRECL=2020,BLKSIZE=2020)
//SYSIN    DD  *
 DSD OUTPUT=(RESTART)
 CREATE QUANTITY=1,FILL=X'00'
/*
//
```

# Sample JCL for Defining the Inquire Data Set (Member DEFINQ)

The following is a copy of the sample DEFINQ Job found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(DEFINQ)).

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',     <==== #1
//             CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                   *
//*    DOC: CREATE XCOMJOB INQUIRY SEQUENTIAL FILE FOR TYPE=SCHEDULE  *
//*                                                                   *
//*    CHANGE: 1) SUPPLY A VALID JOBCARD FOR YOUR INSTALLATION        *
//*            2) DATASET NAME TO BE USED FOR YOUR INQUIRY DATASET    *
//*            3) VOLUME UPON WHICH THE INQUIRY DATASET SHOULD RESIDE *
//*                                                                   *
//* NOTE: A SEPARATE INQUIRY DATA SET SHOULD BE DEFINED FOR EACH      *
//*       TYPE=SCHEDULE JOB. THEY ARE NOT SHARABLE. THIS FILE MUST    *
//*       ALSO BE PREALLOCATED. IT SHOULD NOT BE CREATED IN THE       *
//*       SAME JOB STREAM AS THE SCHEDULE JOB.                        *
//*                                                                   *
//*********************************************************************
//*
//ALLOC EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSPRINT DD DUMMY
//SYSIN    DD DUMMY
//SYSUT1   DD DUMMY,
//            DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB,DSORG=PS)
//SYSUT2   DD DSN=XCOM.REL.XCOMINQ,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,CATLG),
//            DCB=(LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=800,RECFM=FB,DSORG=PS),
//            SPACE=(TRK,(1)),VOL=SER=VVVVVV
//
```

# Sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table (Member APPLXCOM)

The following is a copy of the sample VTAM APPLID Definition Table found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(APPLXCOM)). The table shows sample VTAM APPLID statements.

```
*********************************************************************
*
*  SAMPLE VTAM APPLID STATEMENTS
*============================
*
*
*  PLEASE NOTE THAT Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport FOR z/OS
*  NOW SUPPORTS PARALLEL SESSIONS.
*  THE "PARSESS" KEYWORD IN THE FIRST APPLID BELOW TURNS THIS
*  SUPPORT ON. IF YOU LEAVE THIS SET TO "YES", THEN THE PARTNER
*  COMPUTERS MUST TURN ON THE APPROPRIATE SUPPORT FOR PARALLEL
*  SESSIONS ON SIMILAR DEFINITIONS.
*
*  A NOTE ABOUT THE NAMES USED HERE:
*
```

```
*  YOU MUST CHANGE ALL OCCURENCES OF "YOURTABL" TO THE NAME OF
*  THE APPROPRIATE MODE TABLE NAME FOR YOUR INSTALLATION.
*
*  THE FIRST APPLID (XCOMAPPL) WILL BE ATTACHED TO THE XCOM
*  STARTED TASK ON THIS MVS SYSTEM. IT WILL BE THE NAME USED BY ALL
*  OTHER XCOM IMPLEMENTATIONS TO IDENTIFY THIS SYSTEM. THEREFORE,
*  YOU MUST USE A DIFFERENT NAME IF YOU ARE RUNNING MORE THAN ONE
*  VERSION OF XCOM WITHIN THIS VTAM ENVIRONMENT. OTHERWISE WE HIGHLY
*  RECOMMEND THAT YOU RETAIN THE ORIGINAL NAME IF YOU ARE ONLY RUNNING
*  ONE VTAM VERSION OF THE SOFTWARE. THIS WILL INSURE THAT THE SAMPLES
*  ON THE OTHER SYSTEMS WILL MATCH. IF YOU CHANGE THE NAME, YOU MUST
*  INFORM THOSE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF XCOM
*  ON THE OTHER SYSTEMS. ADDITIONALLY, YOU WILL HAVE TO CHANGE THE
*  VALUE OF THE "NETNAME" KEYWORD IN THE XCOM/MVS "DEFAULT" TABLE.
*
*  IF YOU CHANGE THE ACB NAME FOR THE FIRST APPLID, THEN YOU WILL
*  NEED TO ALTER THE VALUE OF THE "ACBNAME" KEYWORD ON THE "DEFAULT"
*  TABLE TO MATCH.
*
*  THE SUBORDINATE APPLIDS (XCOM00 THROUGH XCOMXX) ARE USED FROM WITHIN
*  THIS MVS SYSTEM TO DO DIRECT (TYPE=EXECUTE) TRANSFERS TO OTHER
*  COMPUTERS WITHIN YOUR SNAX COMNETWORK, OR TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE
*  XCOM STARTED TASK ON THIS SYSTEM. YOU MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH
*  THE PREFIX OF THE APPLID AND ACBNAMES USED FOR THESE. THE PREFIX MAY
*  BE FROM 4 TO 6 CHARACTERS LONG FOLLOWED BY THE 2-CHARACTER DIGIT. IF
*  YOU CHANGE THE PREFIX OF THE ACBNAME KEYWORDS HERE, YOU MUST CHANGE
*  THE "JOBACB" VALUE IN THE LOCAL XCOM "DEFAULT" TABLE.

*********************************************************************
*
*  WE HAVE SELECTED THE MODE ENTRY NAME (XCOMMODE) TO MATCH THE MODE
*  NAME USED BY THE SAMPLE CONFIGURATIONS IN OTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS OF
*  XCOM. WE STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT YOU KEEP THIS NAME.
*
*  IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, THIS TABLE IS EXPLAINED IN GREATER DETAIL
*  IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GUIDE.
*********************************************************************
APPLXCOM VBUILD TYPE=APPL
XCOMAPPL APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,VPACING=5,                *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE,PARSESS=YES
XCOM00   APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM00,VPACING=5,                  *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM01   APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               ONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM01,VPACING=5,                   *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM02   APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM02,VPACING=5,                  *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM03   APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM03,VPACING=5,                  *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM04   APPL  AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM04,VPACING=5,                  *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
XCOM05  APPL   AUTH=(NOPO,ACQ,VPACE),MODETAB=YOURTABL,                *
               SONSCIP=YES,ACBNAME=XCOM05,VPACING=5,                  *
               DLOGMOD=XCOMMODE
```

# Sample XCOMTABL Table (Member XCOMTABL )

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMTABL Table (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMTABL)) found on the distribution tape. The table contains sample XCOMMODE entries.

```
************************************************************************
*
*  CA-XCOM MODE ENTRIES
*  ================
*
*  A NOTE ABOUT RU SIZE:
*
*  ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES OF USING CA-XCOM IS THAT IT CAN USE LARGER
*  RU SIZES IN A WAY THAT OTHER SOFTWARE CANNOT.  LARGER RU SIZES
*  GENERALLY MEAN FASTER THROUGHPUT.
*
*  THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MODE ENTRIES LISTED BELOW IS IN THE
*  RU SIZE.  YOU ONLY NEED ONE OF THE MODE ENTRIES BELOW, BUT YOU MAY
*  FEEL FREE TO ADD AS MANY AS YOU LIKE TO YOUR EXISTING MODE TABLES.
*
*  THE DEFAULT MODE ENTRY, "XCOMMODE" IS SET TO HAVE A 4K RU.  WE HAVE
*  FOUND THIS TO BE A GOOD SIZE TO START WITH AS IT DOES NOT INTERFERE
*  WITH EXISTING SNA TRAFFIC AND BUFFER CONSTRAINTS, YET IT IS FASTER
*  THAN THE RU SIZES USED BY MOST INSTALLATIONS.
*
*  REGARDLESS OF THE RU SIZE SET IN THE MODE ENTRY HERE, THE RU WILL BE
*  NEGOTIATED DOWN TO THE SMALLER VALUE WHEN THE PARTNER COMPUTER BINDS
*  WITH ITS OWN RU SIZE VALUE.
*
*
*  A NOTE ABOUT NAMES USED:
*
*  SNA REQUIRES THAT BOTH COMPUTERS STARTING A SESSION USE THE SAME
*  MODE NAME IN AN LU 6.2 BIND.  THEREFORE, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT
*  YOU USE THE NAME "XCOMMODE" (THE FIRST EXAMPLE BELOW), AS THAT IS
*  THE NAME USED IN ALL THE PARTNER CA-XCOM EXAMPLES AND DOCUMENTATION
*
*  IF YOUR INSTALLATION'S NAMING STANDARDS REQUIRE YOU TO SELECT A
*  DIFFERENT NAME, YOU MUST PROVIDE THE NEW NAME TO ALL OTHER CA-XCOM
*  INSTALLATIONS WITHIN YOUR NETWORK.
*
*
*  A NOTE ABOUT MODE TABLES:
*
*  XCOM WILL TRY TO OVERRIDE THE CURRENT MODE ENTRY IN YOUR LU
*  DEFINITION FOR THE PARTNER COMPUTER.  DOING THIS INSURES THAT YOU
*  DO NOT HAVE TO CREATE ADDITIONAL LU DEFINITIONS FOR EACH XCOM
*  USER.  THERE IS ONLY ONE LIMITATION, HOWEVER.  VTAM REQUIRES THAT
*  THE CA-XCOM MODE ENTRY IS IN THE SAME MODE TABLE AS THE
*  CURRENTLY DEFINED MODE ENTRY.
*  THEREFORE, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO ADD THE XCOM ENTRY OR ENTRIES TO YOUR
*  EXISTING MODE TABLE(S).  PLEASE DO NOT CREATE A SEPARATE TABLE FOR
*  XCOM ONLY.
*
*  A NOTE ABOUT PARALLEL SESSIONS AND INDEPENDENT LOGICAL UNIT:
*
*  IF YOU WISH TO USE INDEPENDENT LOGICAL UNIT (ILU) OR PARALLEL SESSION
*  SUPPORT, THE IBM-DEFINED MODE ENTRY "SNASVCMG" MUST BE IN THE SAME
*  MODE TABLE AS THE CA-XCOM MODE ENTRY.
XCOMTABL MODETAB
*
```

```
XCOMMODE MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOMMODE, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE            X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               RUSIZES=X'8686',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI    512/512           X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM256  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM256,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE            X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               RUSIZES=X'8585',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  256/256           X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM512  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM512,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE            X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               RUSIZES=X'8686',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  512/512           X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM1K   MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM1K,   LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE            X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               RUSIZES=X'8787',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  1024/1024          X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM1920 MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM1920, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE            X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE       X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL     X
               RUSIZES=X'F7F7',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  1920/1920          X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT      X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT      X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
```

```
XCOM2K   MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM2K,   LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               RUSIZES=X'8888',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  2048/2048          X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT     X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM4K   MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM4K,   LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               RUSIZES=X'8989',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  4096/4096          X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT     X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM8K   MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM8K,   LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               RUSIZES=X'8A8A',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  8192/8192          X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT     X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM16K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM16K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               RUSIZES=X'8B8B',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  16K (8 X 2**11)    X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT     X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
XCOM32K  MODEENT LOGMODE=XCOM32K,  LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'50B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               RUSIZES=X'8C8C',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  32K (8 X 2 ** 12)  X
               PSNDPAC=5,          PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               SRCVPAC=5,          SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT     X
               SSNDPAC=5,          SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT     X
               PSERVIC=X'06020000000000000000002C00' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
SNASVCMG MODEENT LOGMODE=SNASVCMG, LOGON MODE TABLE ENTRY NAME         X
               FMPROF=X'13',       FUNCTION MANAGER PROFILE           X
               TSPROF=X'07',       TRANSMISSION SERVICES PROFILE      X
               PRIPROT=X'B0',      PRIMARY   LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               SECPROT=X'B0',      SECONDARY LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
               COMPROT=X'D0B1',    COMMON    LOGICAL UNIT PROTOCOL    X
```

```
                    TYPE=X'00',                                          X
                    RUSIZES=X'8585',    RUSIZE SEC/PRI  256              X
                    PSNDPAC=X'00',      PRIMARY   SEND    PACING COUNT   X
                    SSNDPAC=X'00',      SECONDARY SEND    PACING COUNT   X
                    SRCVPAC=X'07',      SECONDARY RECEIVE PACING COUNT   X
                    PSERVIC=X'060200000000000000000300' PRESENTATION SRVCS
*
            MODEEND
            END
```

# Sample XCOMDFLT Macro (Member XCOMDFLT)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMDFLT Macro (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMDFLT)) found on the distribution tape. The table contains a sample of the parameters in the Default Options Table.

```
*                                                                      XCO00010
********************************************************************** XCO00020
*  CA-XCOM FOR MVS DEFAULT OPTIONS TABLE                               XCO00030
*  (1) MAKE SURE ALL CONTINUATION LINES START AT COL 16                XCO00040
*  (2) REFER TO MANUAL FOR DETAILS OF PARAMETER MEANING                XCO00050
********************************************************************** XCO00060
*                                                                      XCO00070
     #DFLTAB ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL,   VTAM ACB NAME FOR XCOM SERVER        XXCO00080
             ACFUSER=ASXB,       SOURCE CONTROL BLOCK FOR ACF2 USER IDXXCO00090
             AGE=10,             AGE AT WHICH TO PURGE LOCAL REQUESTS XXCO00100
             ALERTS=,            NETVIEW GENERIC ALERT CATEGORIES/LVLSXXCO00110
             ALLOC=CYLS,         ALLOCATION UNIT FOR DATASET CREATION XXCO00120
             APPLSEC=DEFAULT,    SOURCE FOR RACINIT "APPL" PARAMETER  XXCO00130
             BANNER=YES,         ENABLE/DISABLE BANNER PAGE FOR REPORTXXCO00140
             CA7EXIT=NO,         ENABLE/DISABLE CA-7 INTERFACE        XXCO00150
             CATALOG=YES,        CATALOG SUPPORT FOR DATASET CREATION XXCO00160
             CKPT=1000,          CKPT COUNT DEFAULT 1000 IF OMITTED   X
             CLASS=A,            SYSOUT CLASS FOR INCOMING REPORTS    XXCO00170
             COMPNEG=YES,        COMPRESSION NEGOTIATION              XXCO00180
             CONTIG=,            RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE              XXCO00190
             DFLTVER=2,          XCOM VERSION FOR USE W/REMOTES       XXCO00200
             DIR=40,             DIRECTORY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATIONXXCO00210
             DLOGMOD=VTAM,       SOURCE OF VTAM MODE NAME             XXCO00220
             DOMAIN=,            DOMAIN NAME FOR WIN NT/2000/XP PRTNR XXCO00220
             DROPSESS=NO,        SESSION DISPOSITION AT TRANSFER END  XXCO00230
             DUMPCL=A,           DEFAULT SYSOUT CLASS FOR XCOM DUMPS  XXCO00240
             EDESC=0200,         WTO DESCRIPTOR CODES FOR ERROR MSGS  XXCO00250
             ENCRYPT=NO,         ENABLE/DISABLE ENCRYPTION SUPPORT    XXCO00260
             EROUT=4020,         WTO ROUTING CODES FOR ERROR MSGS     XXCO00270
             ERRINTV=7,          ERROR RETRY INTERVAL                 XXCO00280
             EXECUTE=YES,        ENABLE/DISABLE TYPE=EXECUTE SUPPORT  XXCO00290
             EXIT01=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 1 SUPPORT        XXCO00300
             EXIT02=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 2 SUPPORT        XXCO00310
             EXIT03=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 3 SUPPORT        XXCO00320
             EXIT04=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 4 SUPPORT        XXCO00330
             EXIT05=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 5 SUPPORT        XXCO00340
             EXIT06=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 6 SUPPORT        XXCO00350
             EXIT07=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 7 SUPPORT        XXCO00360
             EXIT08=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 8 SUPPORT        XXCO00370
             EXIT09=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 9 SUPPORT        XXCO00380
             EXIT10=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 10 SUPPORT       XXCO00390
             EXIT11=NO,          RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE              XXCO00400
             EXIT12=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 12 SUPPORT       XXCO00410
             EXIT13=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT 13 SUPPORT       XXCO00420
             FERL=255,           FILE ACCESS ERROR RETRY LIMIT        XXCO00430
```

```
GETSESS=NO,         ENABLE/DISABLE DYNAM. SESSION ACQUIREXXCO00440
IDESC=0200,         WTO DESCRIPTOR CODES FOR INFO MSGS   XXCO00450
INQWAIT=000100,     DEFAULT TYPE=INQUIRE INQUIRY WAIT    XXCO00460
IPPORT=8044,        DEFAULT TCP/IP TARGET PORT           XXCO00470
IROUT=4020,         WTO ROUTING CODES FOR INFO MSGS      XXCO00490
JESINTV=60,         JES SPOOL SCAN INTERVAL              XXCO00500
JESOPER=,           RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE              XXCO00510
JOBACB=XCOM,        XCOMJOB ACB NAME PREFIX              XXCO00520
LDATACLS=,          SMS DATA CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM  XXCO00200
LDSNTYPE=,          SMS DATASET NAME TYPE FOR THE LOCAL  XXCO00200
LIBNEG=YES,         ENABLE/DISABLE LIBRARY NEGOTIATION   XXCO00530
LMGMTCLS=,          SMS MGMT CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM  XXCO00200
LOG=YES,            ENABLE/DISABLE XCOM TRANSFER LOG     XXCO00540
LOGCL=X,            SYSOUT CLASS FOR XCOM TRANSFER LOG   XXCO00550
LOGDEST=,           JES DESTINATION FOR XCOM TRANSFER LOGXXCO00560
LOGMODE=XCOMMODE,   DEFAULT MODE NAME (FOR DLOGMOD=XCOM) XXCO00570
LOGNREQ=NO,         REQUIRE LOGON TO USE LOGICAL UNIT    XXCO00580
LOSERS=4,           DEFAULT NUMBER OF CONTENTION LOSERS  XXCO00590
LSTORCLS=,          SMS STOR CLASS FOR THE LOCAL SYSTEM  XXCO00200
LUSECURE=NO,        ENABLE/DISABLE LU ACCESS SECURITY    XXCO00600
LU6ABND=TERMINATE,  ENABLE/DISABLE 0864 SENSE CODE RETRY XXCO00610
MAXDEL=32,          MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE DELETE REQS XXCO00620
MAXLOC=75,          MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE LOCAL RQSTS XXCO00630
MAXPACK=31744,      MAXIMUM RECORD PACKING SIZE          XXCO00640
MAXREM=75,          MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVE REMOTE RQSTSXXCO00650
MAXRPTB=32760,      MAXIMUM REPORT BLOCKSIZE             XXCO00660
MAXTASK=150,        MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ACTIVATE RQSTS     XXCO00670
MSGFMT=XCOM,        FORMAT TO BE USED FOR XCOM MESSAGES  XXCO00680
MSTRCATU=YES,       PERMIT/PROHIBIT MASTER CATALOG UPDATEXXCO00690
NETNAME=XCOMAPPL,   NAME PASSED IN CINIT/BIND VECTORS    XXCO00700
NETMAST=NO,         NO NETMASTER INTERFACE SUPPORT       XXCO00700
NTFYTPN=XCM1,       CICS TRAN. TO START AT TRANSFER END  XXCO00710
OPERLIM=5000,       MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECORDS TO DISPLAY XXCO00720
OPERSEC=NONE,       TYPE OF SECURITY FOR OPER. FUNCTIONS XXCO00730
PRI=10,             PRIMARY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATION  XXCO00740
PSOCKPT=1000,       CKPT COUNT DEFAULT 1000 IF OMITTED   X
PSODISP=DELETE,     PSO DATASET DISPOSITION              X
PSOPREF=XCOMPSO,    HIGH-LEVEL PREFIX FOR PSO DATASETS   XXCO00750
PSOSECUR=NO,        ENABLE/DISABLE EXIT5 FOR PSO/INDIRECTXXCO00760
PSOUNIT=SYSALLDA,   UNIT NAME FOR PSO DATASETS           XXCO00770
PSOVOL=,            VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER FOR PSO DATASETSXXCO00780
PSWDCHK=YES,        ENABLE/DISABLE DATASET PSWD SUPPORT  XXCO00790
RECVRID=,           RECEIVER ID FOR NETMASTER            XXCO00800
RELEASE=,           RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE              XXCO00800
REMAGE=5,           AGE AT WHICH TO PURGE REMOTE REQUESTSXXCO00810
ROSPROC=ROSCOE,     NAME OF ROSCOE PROCEDURE FOR NOTIFY  XXCO00820
ROUND=,             RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE              XXCO00830
SEC=5,              SECONDARY ALLOC. FOR DATASET CREATIONXXCO00850
SECURE_SOCKET=NO,   TYPE OF SECURITY TO BE USED IP XFERS XXCO00860
SECURITY=NONE,      TYPE OF SECURITY TO BE USED          XXCO00860
SERL=255,           SESSION ESTABLISHMENT RETRY LIMIT    XXCO00870
SERVADDR=,          TCP SERVER LOCAL ADDRESS             XXCO00880
SERVPORT=8044,      DEFAULT TCP/IP SERVER PORT           XXCO00880
SMF=NO,             ENABLE/DISABLE SMF RECORDING         XXCO00890
SMFNUM=192,         SMF RECORD NUMBER TO BE USED         XXCO00900
SNA=YES,            ENABLE/DISABLE SNA TRANSFER          XXCO00900
SSL=NONE,           ENABLE/DISABLE SSL TRANSFER (ONLY)   XXCO00900
SSLPORT=8045,       SSL PORT TO USE WITH SSL TRANSFERS   XXCO00900
START=XCOMSTRT,     NAME OF XCOMCNTL STARTUP MEMBER      XXCO00910
SURCHK=NO,          ENABLE/DISABLE SURROGATE USER SUPPORTXXCO00920
SURCLS=,            RESOURCE CLASS FOR SURROGATE USER CHKXXCO00930
SWAIT=30,           SESSION ESTABLISHMENT WAIT TIME LIMITXXCO00940
TCPIP=YES,          TCP/IP SUPPORT ENABLED               XXCO00950
TCPLUSEC=TCP/IP,    SECURITY CALL TCP/IP ADDRESS         X
TCPRTIME=0,         DEFAULT TCP/IP RECEIVE TIMEOUT VALUE X
TCPSESS=15,         MAX # OF IP SESSIONS PER PARTNER     XXCO00960
```

```
TCPSOCKD=,          TCPIP SOCK_DELAY                      XXCO01060
TCPSRCVB=64,        TCPIP SOCK_RCV_BUF_SIZE               XXCO01060
TCPSSNDB=64,        TCPIP SOCK_SEND_BUF_SIZE              XXCO01060
TCPSTACK=,          JOB NAME OF TCPIP STACK               XXCO01060
TCPTBUF=,           TCPIP TXPI_BUF_SIZE                   XXCO01060
TCPTCHKF=,          TCPIP TXPI_SEND_CHECK_FREQ            XXCO01060
TCPTTIME=,          TCPIP TERM TIMEOUT                    XXCO01060
TERL=32767,         TOTAL ERROR RETRY LIMIT               XXCO00970
TIMEOUT=600,        DEFAULT TYPE=EXECUTE TIMEOUT VALUE    XXCO00980
UNIT=SYSALLDA,      UNIT NAME FOR DATASET CREATION        XXCO00990
USERD=XCOMMVS,      DEFAULT TRANSFER USER DATA            XXCO01000
USEROVR=YES,        ENABLE/DISABLE USER ID OVERRIDES      XXCO01010
USERPRO=NO,         ENABLE/DISABLE USER ID PROPAGATION    XXCO01020
VERL=255,           VTAM ERROR RETRY LIMIT                XXCO01030
VOL=,               VOLUME FOR DATASET CREATION           XXCO01040
VTAMGNAM=,          VTAM GENERIC ACBNAME                  XXCO01070
WINNERS=4,          DEFAULT NUMBER OF CONTENTION WINNERS XXCO01050
XCOM_CONFIG_SSL=,   NAME OF DATASET THAT HAS THE SSL CONFXXCO01080
XCOMPLEX=           X-SYSTEM COUPLING STRUCTURE NAME      XCO01080
```

# Sample XCOMADMT Table (Member XCOMADMT)

The following is a copy of the sample XCOMADMT Table found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMADMT)).

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
*************************************************************************
* CA-XCOM FOR MVS                                                       *
* SAMPLE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR TABLE                                     *
* FOLLOWING ACCESS PARAMETERS ARE AVAILABLE                             *
* SUSP  -  SUSPEND TRANSFER                                             *
* RESM  -  RESUME SUSPENDED TRANSFERS                                   *
* HOLD  -  HOLD TRANSFERS                                               *
* REL   -  RELEASES HELD TRANSFERS                                      *
* TERM  -  TERMINATE ACTIVE TRANSFERS                                   *
* DEL   -  DELETE TRANSFER REQUESTS FROM SCHEDULED REQUESTS QUEUE       *
* ALT   -  ALTER START DATE/TIME AND EXECUTION PRIORITY                 *
* DACT  -  DISPLAY ACTIVE TRANSFERS                                     *
* DSCH  -  DISPLAY SCHEDULED TRANSFERS                                  *
* DHST  -  DISPLAY HISTORY OF TRANSFERS                                 *
 PRINT GEN
*#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM03,GROUP=*,ACCESS=(ALL)   *GLOBALADMIN
 #ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM06,GROUP=*,ACCESS=(DACT,DSCH,DHST,SUSP,ALT)
 #ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM07,GROUP=XCOM,                                    +
               ACCESS=(SUSP,RESM,HOLD,REL,TERM,DEL,ALT,DACT,DSCH,DHST)
*#ADMTAB ADMIN=XCOM10,GROUP=XCOM1*,ACCESS=(DACT,DSCH,DHST,ALL)
 END XCOMADMT
```

# Sample XCPF (Member XCPF)

This sample JCL shows how to define an XCOMPLEX to the IBM Coupling Facility. This JCL is found on the distribution tape—see CAI.CINB0SAM(XCPF).

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'DEFINE SYSPLEX',CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//*******************************************************************
//* IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VOLUME SEPARATE THE PRIMARY AND
//* ALTERNATE DATASETS OR JUST RUN WITH A PRIMARY IF DESIRED
//*******************************************************************
//STEP1    EXEC PGM=IXCL1DSU
//STEPLIB  DD   DSN=SYS1.MIGLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD   *
     DEFINEDS SYSPLEX(PLEX26)
                DSN(your.primary.sysplex.dsn) VOLSER(xxxxxx)
                MAXSYSTEM(4)
                CATALOG
              DATA TYPE(SYSPLEX)
                   ITEM NAME(GROUP) NUMBER(50)
                   ITEM NAME(GRS) NUMBER(1)
                   ITEM NAME(MEMBER) NUMBER(120)
     DEFINEDS SYSPLEX(PLEX26)
                DSN(your.alternat.sysplex.dsn) VOLSER(yyyyyy)
                MAXSYSTEM(4)
                CATALOG
              DATA TYPE(SYSPLEX)
                   ITEM NAME(GROUP) NUMBER(50)
                   ITEM NAME(GRS) NUMBER(1)
                   ITEM NAME(MEMBER) NUMBER(120)
/*
```

# Sample POLCFRM (Member POLCFRM)

This sample JCL shows how to define an XCOMPLEX structure. This JCL is found on the distribution tape—see CAI.CINB0SAM(POLCFRM).

```
//POLCFRM  JOB (00000000),'ACCOUNT',CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,
//         MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//STEP20   EXEC PGM=IXCMIAPU
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND DD   SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD   *

     DATA TYPE(CFRM) REPORT(YES)

     DEFINE POLICY NAME(XE26) REPLACE(YES)

        CF NAME(CFCCXCOM)
               TYPE(SIMDEV)
               MFG(IBM)
               PLANT(EN)
               SEQUENCE(0000CFCCXCOM)
               PARTITION(0)
               CPCID(00)
               DUMPSPACE(4000)

   STRUCTURE NAME(IXCLIST1        ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
   STRUCTURE NAME(ISTGENERIC      ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
   STRUCTURE NAME(ISTMNPS         ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
                                    REBUILDPERCENT(30)
   STRUCTURE NAME(XCOMPLEX        ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
   STRUCTURE NAME(XCOMPLEX_QA     ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
   STRUCTURE NAME(SYSZWLM_WORKUNIT) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
   STRUCTURE NAME(SYSIGGCAS_ECS   ) SIZE(3840) PREFLIST(CFCCXCOM)
/*
```

# Sample XCOMPLEX Admin Server

The following is a copy of the sample Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMADM)). This JCL illustrates the definition of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
//XCOMADM PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB0'        *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL
//*********************************************************************
//*            CA-XCOM FOR MVS ADMIN SERVER ADDRESS SPACE             *
//*********************************************************************
//SERVER EXEC  PGM=XCOMXADM,TIME=1440,REGION=5120K,    *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'                             * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=&PREFIX..CAILIB,DISP=SHR            * LOAD MODULES
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR          * CONTROL LIBR
//XCOMRRDS DD  DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS,DISP=SHR              * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMHIST DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR          * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ  DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR      * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                                * TCP/IP MSGS
//*********************************************************************
//*  THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP        *
//*  DATA SET.  THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE          *
//*  ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE.     *
//*********************************************************************
//SYSMDUMP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR          * SYSTEM DUMP
```

# Sample Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Server JCL (Member XCOM)

This member contains a sample Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOM)). This JCL illustrates the definition of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport XCOMPLEX Worker or standalone server.

**Note:** With Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS, it is no longer necessary to specify Interlink libraries. Specify the correct name for TCPSTACK= as a PARM parameter in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table.

```
//XCOM    PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB0'        *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL
//*********************************************************************
//*           CA-XCOM FOR MVS SERVER ADDRESS SPACE                    *
//*********************************************************************
//SERVER EXEC  PGM=XCOMXFER,TIME=1440,REGION=5120K,    *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'                             * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR                * LOAD MODULES
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR                * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR          * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR          * CONTROL LIBR
//XCOMRRDS DD  DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS,DISP=SHR              * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMHIST DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR          * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ  DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR      * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                                * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTERM  DD  SYSOUT=*                               * TCP/IP MSGS
//*********************************************************************
//*  THE FOLLOWING XCOMPRNT DD STATEMENT DEFINES THE SYSOUT FOR THE   *
//*  IEBCOPY MESSAGES WHEN PDSE PROGRAM LIBRARIES ARE TRANSFERRED.    *
//*  YOU MAY SET THIS TO DD DUMMY IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SEE THESE     *
//*  IEBCOPY MESSAGES.                                                *
//XCOMPRNT DD  SYSOUT=*                                * IEBCOPY MSGS *
//*********************************************************************
//*  THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP        *
//*  DATA SET.  THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE          *
//*  ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE.     *
//*********************************************************************
//SYSMDUMP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR          * SYSTEM DUMP
```

# Sample XCOMLSR

This sample shows the server using the parameters for the LSR feature (see CAI CINB0SAM(XCOMLSR)):

```
//XCOMLSR PROC PREFIX='XCOM.RB0'        *HIGH-LEVEL DATA SET NAME QUAL
//*********************************************************************
//*            CA-XCOM FOR MVS SERVER ADDRESS SPACE                   *
//*            USING LSR FOR XCOMRRDS                                 *
//*            MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR RRDS BUFND, HDUBND, AND STRNO *
//*            ARE SHOWN BELOW BUT YOU MAY INCREASE THESE VALUES IF   *
//*            YOUR REGION HAS THE STORAGE AVAILABLE.                 *
//*            CHANGE RRDS BUFND AND HDUBND TO (MAXTASK+1) * 2        *
//*            CHANGE RRDS STRNO TO MAXTASK+1 WHERE MAXTASK=150       *
//*********************************************************************
//SERVER EXEC  PGM=XCOMXFER,TIME=1440,REGION=80M,      *
// PARM='ACBNAME=XCOMAPPL'                             * OVERRIDE DFLT
//*
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR                * LOAD MODULES
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR                * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR          * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR          * CONTROL LIBR
//DSVXRRDS DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=&PREFIX..RRDS              * ACTIVE REQSTS
//XCOMRRDS DD  SUBSYS=(BLSR,'DDNAME=DSVXRRDS',     * USAGE OF BLSR
//             'RMODE31=ALL',                      * BUFFERS ABOVE 16M
//             'BUFND=302',                        * SET BUFND=<MAXTASK+1>*2
//             'STRNO=151',                        * STRNO=<MAXTASK+1>
//             'DEFERW=NO'                         * NO FOR INTEGRITY
//XCOMHIST DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMHIST,DISP=SHR          * DONE REQUESTS
//XCOMREQ  DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMREQ.PATH,DISP=SHR      * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMUSER DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMUSER.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMIDNT DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMIDNT.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//XCOMRECP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..XCOMRECP.PATH,DISP=SHR     * ACCESS PATH
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                                * TCP/IP MSGS
//*********************************************************************
//*  THE FOLLOWING XCOMPRNT DD STATEMENT DEFINES THE SYSOUT FOR THE   *
//*  IEBCOPY MESSAGES WHEN PDSE PROGRAM LIBRARIES ARE TRANSFERRED.    *
//*  YOU MAY SET THIS TO DD DUMMY IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO SEE THESE     *
//*  IEBCOPY MESSAGES.                                                *
//XCOMPRNT DD  SYSOUT=*                                * IEBCOPY MSGS *
//*********************************************************************
//*  THE FOLLOWING SYSMDUMP DD STATEMENT DEFINES A SYSTEM DUMP        *
//*  DATA SET.  THIS DATA SET SHOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME SPACE          *
//*  ALLOCATIONS AS THE SYS1.DUMPNN DATASETS IN USE AT YOUR SITE.     *
//*                                                                   *
//*  THE DCB CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS DATASET VARY BASED ON THE        *
//*  OPERATING SYSTEM IN USE:                                         *
//*********************************************************************
//SYSMDUMP DD  DSN=&PREFIX..SYSMDUMP,DISP=SHR          * SYSTEM DUMP
```

# Sample CICS Notification Transaction (Member XCOMSAMP)

The following is a copy of the sample CICS Notification Transaction found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMSAMP)). This illustrates a CICS COBOL program.

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
       ID DIVISION.
       XCOMSAMP.
       AUTHOR.         COMPUTER ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL
       ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
       DATA DIVISION.
       WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
         77     IN-MSG           PIC X(2000) VALUESPACES.
         77     OUT-MSG          PIC X(40) VALUESPACES.
         77     MSG-LENGTH       PIC S9(4) COMP SYNC.
       PROCEDURE DIVISION.
       MAINLINE-LOGIC.
       *   THE BACK END TRANSACTION STARTS IN STATE 5 (RECEIVE STATE).
       *   IT MUST ALWAYS DO A RECEIVE. NOTE THAT YOU DO NOT NEED
       *   TO CODE 'EXEC CICS ALLOCATE', NOR EXEC CICS CONNECT
       *   PROCESS SINCE THIS IS THE TARGET SIDE OF THE
       *   CONVERSATION.
       *
       *   IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO SPECIFY THE CONVERSATION ID ON THE
       *   'EXEC CICS RECEIVE' COMMAND SINCE THE LU 6.2 ISC SESSION
       *   IS THE PRINCIPLE FACILITY OF THIS TRANSACTION.
       *
       *   WHEN THE CA-XCOM STARTED TASK ALLOCATES A CONVERSATION TO THIS
       *   PROGRAM, IT WILL SEND A HISTORY RECORD RIGHT AWAY THAT WILL
       *   DESCRIBE THE FILE TRANSFER THAT JUST HAPPENED.
       *   (THIS RECORD IS PRECEDED BY A 16-BYTE HEADER THAT CAN BE IGNORED.)
       *   ONCE YOU HAVE THIS INFORMATION, YOU CAN DO WHATEVER YOUR
       *   APPLICATION REQUIRES.
          MOVE +2000 TO MSG-LENGTH.
          EXEC CICS RECEIVE
          INTO (IN-MSG)
          LENGTH (MSG-LENGTH)
          END-EXEC.
          IF EIBCONF = HIGH-VALUES
            THEN
          EXEC CICS ISSUE CONFIRMATION END-EXEC.
          INSERT-YOUR-OWN-LOGIC-HERE.
          EXIT.
          END-PROGRAM.
          EXEC CICS RETURN END-EXEC.
       ** IT IS UNNECESSARY TO CODE AN EXEC CICS FREE SINCE
**       THIS IS THE TARGET END OF THE CONVERSATION.
**       THE EXEC CICS RETURN WILL ACCOMPLISH WHAT IS
**       NEEDED.
*- - - - - - -END OF SOURCE PROGRAM CA-XCOM SAMP - - - - - - - - - *
```

# Sample XCOMJOB - Execute JCL (Member XCOMJOBE)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Execute JCL (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMJOBE)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE = EXECUTE transfer.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=EXECUTE,ACBNAME=XCOM')
//*
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR             * LOADLIB
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN            * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR       * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMGLOB DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR
//XCOMREST DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.RESTART,DISP=SHR
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//*  XCOMPRNT DD  REQUIRED IF PROGLIB=YES IS PRESENT IN SYSIN01
//*XCOMPRNT DD  SYSOUT=*                            * IEBCOPY MSGS
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                            * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTERM  DD  SYSOUT=*                            * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01  DD  *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSESS=YES
LU=........
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=........
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=...................(H)
FILE=................
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
DROPSESS=YES
LU=........
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=........
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=...................(H2)
FILE=................
/*
//
```

# Sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL (Member XCOMJOBS)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMJOBS)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE = SCHEDULE transfer.

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
//JOBNAME JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOM')
//*
//STEPLIB   DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR                              * LOADLIB
//          DD  DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,DISP=SHR                         * IBM LE RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR                        *IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMGLOB  DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.GLOBAL,DISP=SHR
//XCOMREST  DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.RESTART,DISP=SHR
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*                                          *TCP/IP MESSAGES
//SYSIN01   DD  *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSESS=YES
LU=. . . . . .
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=. . . . . .
LFILE=. . . . . (H)
FILE=. . . . . .
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
DROPSESS=YES
LU=. . . . . .
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=. . . . . .
LFILE=. . . . . (H2)
FILE=. . . . . .
/*
//
```

# Sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXS)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Schedule JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMJOXS)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  NOTE:                                                            *
//*  THE PARM STATEMENT MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE SPECIFIED AS:            *
//*  // PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,DFLTAB=XCPTDFB0')                       *
//*  WHERE DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB0 HAS CORRECT XCOMPLEX ADMIN ACBNAME  *
//*  PARAMETERS.                                                      *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER *
//*  VIA THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN.  THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN WILL ROUTE  THE      *
//*  TRANSFER TO THE BEST AVAILABLE XCOMPLEX WORKER SERVER. XCOMJOB   *
//*  WILL PROVIDE A RC BASED ON THE SUCCESSFUL SCHEDULING OF A        *
//*  TRANSFER TO AN XCOMPLEX WORKER.  XCOMJOB WILL RETURN BOTH A      *
//*  GLOBAL REQUEST NUMBER FROM THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN AND A LOCAL REQUEST*
//*  NUMBER FROM THE XCOMPLEX WORKER.  XCPT IS THE ACBNAME OF THE     *
//*  XCOMPLEX ADMIN.                                                  *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT')
//*
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR             * LOADLIB
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN            * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR      * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMCNTL DD  DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN01  DD  *
*
TYPE=SEND
DROPSESS=YES
LU=........
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=........
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=...............
FILE=................
*
NEWXFER
TYPE=SEND
LU=........
FILEOPT=REPLACE
CKPT=0
NOTIFY=........
FILETYPE=FILE
LFILE=...............
FILE=................
/*
//
```

# Sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL (Member XCOMJOBI)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMJOBI)). This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer.

```
//XCOMWAIT JOB (XCOM,0028),name,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
//*  BECAUSE THE //XCOMINQ  DD  CARD IS INCLUDED, XCOMJOB SAVES THE   *
//*  REQUEST NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE TRANSFER IN THE XCOMINQ FILE.     *
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL')
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01   DD  *
TYPE=SEND
LU=XCOMMJM2
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=XCOM28.FILE1
FILE=XCOM28.FILE2
/*
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
//*  SINCE THE SAME //XCOMINQ FILE IS USED AS IN THE PREVIOUS STEP,   *
//*  THE XCOMINQ FILE WILL CONTAIN BOTH REQUEST NUMBERS.              *
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP02  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL')
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01   DD  *
TYPE=SEND
LU=XCOMMJM2
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=XCOM28.FILE2
FILE=XCOM28.FILE3
/*
//*     .......     MORE JOB STEPS CAN BE INSERTED HERE ....
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF   *
//*  THE TRANSFER REQUESTS RECORDED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE.              *
//*  XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM655 FOR EACH COMPLETED TRANSFER AND  *
//*  REMOVES THE TRANSFER NUMBER FROM THE XCOMINQ FILE.               *
//*  IF ANY OF THE TRANSFERS SPECIFIED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE IS         *
//*  IS ACTIVE OR SUSPENDED, XCOMJOB WAITS UNTIL IT COMPLETES OR      *
//*  IF THE TIME INTERVAL SPECIFIED BY INQWAIT= ELAPSES BEFORE ALL    *
//*  TRANSFERS HAVE COMPLETED, XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM657 FOR    *
//*   EACH INCOMPLETE TRANSFER.                                       *
//*  XCOMJOB ISSUES A RETURN WHICH MAY BE TESTED WITH COND= ON        *
//*  SUBSEQUENT JOB STEPS.                                           *
//*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP03  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=INQUIRE,ACBNAME=XCOMM1,CONTINUE=NO,STCAPPL=XCOMAPPL')
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//SYSIN01   DD  *
INQWAIT=000200          <== wait time
/*
```

# Sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (Member XCOMJOXI)

This member contains a sample XCOMJOB - Inquire JCL through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMJOXI)) found on the distribution tape. This illustrates JCL for a TYPE=INQUIRE transfer through the XCOMPLEX Admin Server.

```
/XCOMWAIT JOB (XCOM,0028),NAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  NOTE:                                                            *
//*  THE PARM STATEMENT MAY ALTERNATIVELY BE SPECIFIED AS:            *
//*  // PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,DFLTAB=XCPTDFB0')                       *
//*  WHERE DEFAULT TABLE XCPTDFB0 HAS CORRECT XCOMPLEX ADMIN ACBNAME  *
//*  PARAMETERS.                                                      *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
//*  BECAUSE THE //XCOMINQ  DD  CARD IS INCLUDED, XCOMJOB SAVES THE   *
//*  REQUEST NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE TRANSFER IN THE XCOMINQ FILE.     *
//*  THE REQUEST WILL BE ROUTED FROM THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN TO AN XCOMPLEX*
//*  WORKER SERVER.  XCPT IS THE ACBNAME OF THE XCOMPLEX ADMIN.       *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP01  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT')
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR             * LOADLIB
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN            * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR       * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                            * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTERM  DD  SYSOUT=*                           * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01  DD  *
*
TYPE=SEND
LU=.....
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=............
FILE=.............
/*
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=SCHEDULE TO INITIATE A FILE TRANSFER.*
//*  SINCE THE SAME //XCOMINQ FILE IS USED AS IN THE PREVIOUS STEP,   *
//*  THE XCOMINQ FILE WILL CONTAIN BOTH REQUEST NUMBERS.  THE XCOMINQ *
//*  FILE CAN CONTAIN MULTIPLE REQUESTS, HOWEVER ALL REQUESTS MUST    *
//*  BE SCHEDULED VIA THE SAME XCOMPLEX ADMIN.                        *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP02  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=SCHEDULE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT')
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR             * LOADLIB
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN            * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR       * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                            * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTERM  DD  SYSOUT=*                           * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01  DD  *
TYPE=SEND
LU=........
FILETYPE=FILE
FILEOPT=REPLACE
LFILE=............
```

```
FILE=............
/*
//*     .......     MORE JOB STEPS CAN BE INSERTED HERE ....
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS STEP USES XCOMJOB TYPE=INQUIRE TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF   *
//*  THE TRANSFER REQUESTS RECORDED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE.              *
//*  XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM655 FOR EACH COMPLETED TRANSFER AND  *
//*  REMOVES THE TRANSFER NUMBER FROM THE XCOMINQ FILE.               *
//*  IF ANY OF THE TRANSFERS SPECIFIED IN THE XCOMINQ FILE IS         *
//*  ACTIVE OR SUSPENDED, XCOMJOB WAITS UNTIL IT COMPLETES OR         *
//*  IF THE TIME INTERVAL SPECIFIED BY INQWAIT= ELAPSES BEFORE ALL    *
//*  TRANSFERS HAVE COMPLETED, XCOMJOB ISSUES MESSAGE XCOMM657 FOR    *
//*  EACH INCOMPLETE TRANSFER.                                        *
//*  XCOMJOB ISSUES A RETURN CODE WHICH MAY BE TESTED WITH COND=      *
//*  ON SUBSEQUENT JOB STEPS.                                         *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//STEP03  EXEC PGM=XCOMJOB,
// PARM=('TYPE=INQUIRE,ACBNAME=XCPT,DFLTAB=XCOMDFLT,STCAPPL=XCPT')
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR             * LOADLIB
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEERUN            * IBM/C RUNTIME
//*SYSTCPD  DD  DSN=TCPIP.TCPIP.DATA,DISP=SHR       * IBM TCP/IP
//XCOMINQ   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMINQ
//XCOMCNTL  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=XCOM.RB0.XCOMCNTL
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*                            * TCP/IP MSGS
//*SYSTERM  DD  SYSOUT=*                           * TCP/IP MSGS
//SYSIN01  DD  *
INQWAIT=000200          <== wait time
/*
```

# Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMRACF (Member ASMRACFU)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMRACF user security exit found on the distribution tape – see CAI.CINB0SAM(ASMRACFU). Assembling the XCOMRACF interface is optional.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//             CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*    THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMRACF USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID    *
//*                                                                  *
//*      (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS      *
//*      (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM           *
//*      (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM MACLIB                   *
//*      (4) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CINB0SAM                  *
//*      (5) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY            *
//*                                                                  *
//*------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*                 CHANGE HISTORY                                   *
//* ID   DATE          DESCRIPTION                                   *
//* ---------------------------------------------------------------- *
//* N/A  06/21/02      CREATION                                      *
//*********************************************************************
//*
//ASM     EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//         PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB   DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CINB0SAM(XCOMRACF),
//             DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD  DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//             UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
//*
//LKED    EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASM),
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD  DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//         DD   *
 ENTRY XCOMRACF
 NAME  XCOMRACF(R)
/*
```

# Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMTOPS (Member ASMTOPSU)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMTOPS user security exit found on the distribution tape - see CAI.CINB0SAM(ASMTOPSU). Assembling the XCOMTOPS interface is optional.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM INSTALLATION',
//             CLASS=X,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1)
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*    THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMTOPS USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID    *
//*                                                                  *
//*      (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS      *
//*      (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM           *
//*      (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM MACLIB                   *
//*      (4) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CINB0SAM                  *
//*      (5) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY            *
//*                                                                  *
//*------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*                 CHANGE HISTORY                                   *
//* ID   DATE          DESCRIPTION                                   *
//* ---------------------------------------------------------------- *
//* N/A  06/21/02      CREATION                                      *
//*********************************************************************
//*
//ASMTOPS EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//         PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB   DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CINB0SAM(XCOMTOPS),
//             DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD  DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//             UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
//*
//LKEDTOPS EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASMTOPS),
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD  DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//         DD   *
 ENTRY XCOMTOPS
 NAME  XCOMTOPS(R)
/*
//*
//ASMTOP2 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//         PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB   DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
```

```
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.CINB0SAM(XCOMTOP2),
//             DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD  DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//             UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80,(2000,500))
//*
//LKEDTOP2 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LT,ASMTOP2),
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1   DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD  DD  DSN=XCOM.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//         DD   *
 ENTRY XCOMTOP2
 NAME  XCOMTOP2(R)
/*
```

# Sample JCL for Reassembling and Link Editing XCOMACF2 (Member ASMACF2U)

This member contains sample JCL for reassembling and link editing the XCOMACF2 user security exit found on the distribution tape—see CAI.CINB0SAM(ASMACF2U). Assembly is required.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'CA-XCOM INSTALLATION'
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//*  THIS JCL ASSEMBLES THE XCOMACF2 USER SECURITY EXIT FOR UID*
//*   (1) ALTER JOBCARD TO CONFORM TO INSTALLATION STANDARDS*
//*   (2) ENSURE UID IS CODED ON SYSPARM ASSEMBLER PARM*
//*   (3) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO XCOM CINB0MAC*
//*   (4) CHANGE SYSLIB TO POINT TO ACF2 MACRO LIBRARY*
//*   (5) CHANGE SYSIN TO POINT TO XCOM CINB0SAM*
//*   (6) CHANGE SYSLMOD TO POINT TO XCOM LOAD LIBRARY*
//*   (7) CHANGE ACF2LIB TO POINT TO YOUR ACF2 LIBRARY*
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//ASM     EXEC PGM=ASMA90,
//          PARM='SYSPARM(UID),OBJECT,NODECK,XREF(SHORT),NORENT'
//SYSLIB    DD  DSN=CAI.CINB0MAC,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=YOUR.ACF2.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//          DD  DSN=SYS1.AMODGEN,DISP=SHR
            DD  DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1    DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT2    DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSUT3    DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1700,(6000,100))
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN     DD  DSN=CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMACF2),DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH  DUMMY,SYSOUT=B
//SYSLIN    DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(NEW,PASS),
//              UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(80, (2000,500))
//*
//LKED    EXEC  PGM=IEWL,COND=(4,LE,ASM),
// PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,NCAL,AC=1,NORENT,NOREUS,NOTEST,NOREFR'
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1    DD  UNIT=SYSALLDA,SPACE=(1024,(500,20))
//SYSLMOD   DD  DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN    DD  DSN=&&OBJSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),
//          DD
 INCLUDE ACF2LIB($ACFGCVT)
 ENTRY XCOMACF2
 NAME  XCOMACF2(R)
/*
//
```

# Sample XCDEFHLP

This member contains JCL to define and populate the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS HELP File (XCOMHLP).

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOMHELP DEFINE',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=TSOID
//DEFHELP  EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DD1      DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.RVRMP.XCOMHELP,DISP=SHR
//SYSIN    DD *
 /*  4. DELETE AND REDEFINE THE XCOMCICS HELP FILE                        */
 /*                                                                       */
         DELETE XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS PURGE CLUSTER
         DEFINE CL ( NAME(XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS) -
                   IXD -
                   REC( 4000 1000 ) -
                   RECSZ( 99 99   ) -
                   FREESPACE( 0 0 ) -
                   KEYS( 16  0 ) -
                   VOLUME(??????) -
                   SHR( 2 ))-
           DATA (  NAME(XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS.DATA) -
                   UNIQUE ) -
          INDEX (  NAME(XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS.INDEX) -
                   UNIQUE  )
 REPRO IFILE(DD1) ODS(XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS)
 /*
//
```

# Sample DEFDFLT

This member contains JCL to define and populate the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS Default File (XCOMDFLT).

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'XCOM DFLT DEFINE',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=TSOID
//XCOMCICI  EXEC  PGM=XCICCICI
//STEPLIB   DD  DSN=XCOM.CICS.RVRMP.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//XCOMOUT   DD  DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(NEW,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1)),UNIT=SYSDA
//XCOMIN    DD  *
SERVER-APPLID=XCOMAPPL
OPER-TRAN=XCOM
//IDCAMS   EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DD1      DD DSN=&&TEMP,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSIN    DD *
 /*  4. DELETE AND REDEFINE THE XCOMCICS DEFAULT FILE                    */
 /*                                                                      */
         DEFINE CL ( NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS) -
                   IXD -
                   REC( 1000 ) -
                   RECSZ( 80 1500 ) -
                   VOLUME(??????) -
                   FREESPACE( 0 0 ) -
                   KEYS( 8  0 ) -
                   SHR( 2 ))-
           DATA (  NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS.DATA) -
                   UNIQUE ) -
          INDEX (  NAME(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS.INDEX) -
                   UNIQUE  )
 REPRO IFILE(DD1) ODS(XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS) REPLACE
//
```

# Sample XCOMENCR – JCL to Encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS Parameters (Member XCOMENCR)

This member contains a sample XCOMENCR – JCL to encrypt the SYSIN01 PASSWORD/LPASS parameters found on the distribution tape (CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMENCR)). This illustrates the use of the XCOMENCR utility where SYSIN01 defines the input data stream and SYSOUT01 defines the output data stream with the encrypted password.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'ENCRYPT PASSWORD',CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X
//*****************************************************************
//*                                                               *
//*    SYSIN01  = Input CA-XCOM SYSIN01 file transfer parameters  *
//*               (Can be "DD *", PDS member, or sequential file) *
//*                                                               *
//*    SYSOUT01 = Output SYSIN01 parameters with encrypted values *
//*               for LPASS and PASSWORD parameters.              *
//*               (Can be SYSOUT, PDS member, or sequential file) *
//*                                                               *
//*****************************************************************
//XCOMENCR EXEC  PGM=XCOMENCR
//STEPLIB  DD    DSN=CAI.CAILIB,DISP=SHR
//*
//SYSIN01  DD    DSN=XCOM.RB0.SYSIN01.DATA(XFERPARM),DISP=SHR
//SYSOUT01 DD    DSN=XCOM.RB0.SYSIN01.DATA(ENCRYPTD),DISP=SHR
//
```

# Sample COPYCSD

This member contains the JCL that you may use during the installation process to copy the PCT, PPT, and TCT entries from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CSD file to the user CSD file. Alternatively, you can assemble the tables from the supplied PCT, PPT, and TCT tables.

```
//JOBNAME  JOB (ACCOUNTING),'COPY XCOMCSD',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),NOTIFY=TSOID
//*******************************************************************
//* CREATE XCOM TEMPORARY CSD FILE
//*******************************************************************
//DEFCSD   EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//INSTCSD DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.RVRMP.XCOMCSD,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD *
 /*  DEFINE THE CSD (CICS SYSTEM DEFINITION)                      */
 /*                                                               */
         DEFINE CL ( NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSD) -
                   IXD -
                   REC( 4000 ) -
                   RECSZ( 100 500 ) -
                   FREESPACE( 0 0 ) -
                   SHR( 2 ) -
                   VOLUMES( ?????? )  ) -
           DATA (  NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSD.DATA) -
                   UNIQUE -
                   KEYS( 22 0 )  ) -
          INDEX (  NAME(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSD.INDEX) -
                   UNIQUE  )
         REPRO IFILE(INSTCSD) ODS(XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSD)REPLACE
//*******************************************************************
//* COPY XCOM CSD ENTRIES TO YOUR CSD FILE
//*******************************************************************
//COPYCSD  EXEC PGM=DFHCSDUP,COND=(8,LT,DEFCSD)
//STEPLIB  DD   DSN=YOUR.CICS.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR           ===> UPDATE
//DFHCSD   DD   DSN=YOUR.CICS.CSD.FILE,DISP=SHR          ===> UPDATE
//XCOMCSD  DD DSN=XCOM.CICS.TEMP.DFHCSD,DISP=SHR         ===> UPDATE
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD *
*          *--------------------------------------*
*          * COPY XCOM CSD GROUP TO YOUR CSD FILE   *
*          *--------------------------------------*
 COPY GROUP(XCOMGRP) TO(XCOMGRP) REPLACE FROMCSD(XCOMCSD)
*          *--------------------------------------*
*          * ADD XCOMCSD GROUP TO YOUR STARTUP LIST *
*          * THIS CAN BE DONE THROUGH JCL OR THROUGH*
*          * THE ONLINE CEDA TRANSACTION           *
*          *--------------------------------------*
  ADD GROUP(XCOMCSD) LIST(????????)
//*******************************************************************
//* DELETE XCOM TEMPORARY CSD FILE
//*******************************************************************
//DELCSD   EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD *
 /*  DELETE TEMPORARY CSD                          */
       DELETE  XCOM.TEMP.DFHCSD PURGE CLUSTER
//
```

# Sample XCOMFCT

This member contains the CICS FCT entries for the XCOMDFT and XCOMHLP files. You must copy the entries into the CICS FCT and assemble the FCT before Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can use these files.

```
*****************************************************************
*                                                               *
*       XCOM CICS FCT ENTRIES:                                  *
*       XCOMHLP - CONTAINS DATA FOR HELP SCREENS                *
*       XCOMDFT - CONTAINS DEFAULT DATA FOR XCOM CICS USERS     *
*                                                               *
*****************************************************************
*
         DFHFCT TYPE=DATASET                                                X
               DATASET=XCOMHLP,                                             X
               ACCMETH=VSAM,                                                X
               BUFND=3,                                                     X
               BUFNI=3,                                                     X
               FILSTAT=(ENABLED,OPENED),                                    X
               LSRPOOL=NONE,             ======> UPDATE IF NECESSARY        X
               RECFORM=(VARIABLE,BLOCKED),
    X
               SERVREQ=(READ,BROWSE),                                       X
               STRNO=2
**             DSN=XCOM.XCOMHELP.VS,     ======> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
**             DISP=SHR,                 ======> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
*
         DFHFCT TYPE=DATASET                                                X
               DATASET=XCOMDFT,                                             X
               ACCMETH=VSAM,                                                X
               BUFND=3,                                                     X
               BUFNI=3,                                                     X
               FILSTAT=(ENABLED,OPENED),                                    X
               LSRPOOL=NONE,             ======> UPDATE IF NECESSARY        X
               RECFORM=(VARIABLE,BLOCKED),
    X
               SERVREQ=(READ,ADD,UPDATE,BROWSE,DELETE),                     X
               STRNO=2
**             DSN=XCOM.XCOMDFLT.VS,     ======> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
**             DISP=SHR,                 ======> OPTIONAL PARAMETER
*
```

# Sample XCOMPCT

This member contains the CICS PCT entries to run the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the PCT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS PCT and assemble the PCT before Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can be used.

```
*****************************************************************
*                                                               *
*     XCOM CICS PCT ENTRIES:                                    *
*     XCOM     - TRANSID FOR ALL XCOM FUNCTIONS                 *
*     XCON     - OPTIONAL TRANSID FOR ALL XCOM FUNCTIONS        *
*     XNTF     - TRANSID TO HANDLE ALL CICS NOTIFIES            *
*                                                               *
*****************************************************************
*
        DFHPCT  TYPE=ENTRY,                                                X
                TRANSID=XCOM,                                              X
                PROGRAM=XCICPRIM,                                          X
                DTIMOUT=30,                                                X
                SPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TRANSEC=01,                                                X
                TRMPRTY=100,                                               X
                TWASIZE=0
*
        DFHPCT  TYPE=ENTRY,                                                X
                TRANSID=XCON,                                              X
                PROGRAM=XCICPRIM,                                          X
                DTIMOUT=30,                                                X
                SPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TRANSEC=01,                                                X
                TRMPRTY=100,                                               X
                TWASIZE=0
*
        DFHPCT  TYPE=ENTRY,                                                X
                TRANSID=XNTF,                                              X
                PROGRAM=XCICNTFY,                                          X
                DTIMOUT=30,                                                X
                SPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TPURGE=YES,                                                X
                TRANSEC=01,                                                X
                TRMPRTY=100,                                               X
                TWASIZE=0
        *
```

# Sample XCOMPPT

This member contains the CICS PPT entries to run the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the PPT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS PPT and assemble the PPT before Unicenter CA--XCOM Data Transport can be used.

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
*****************************************************************
*                                                               *
*         XCOM CICS PPT ENTRIES:                                *
*                                                               *
*****************************************************************
*
*        XCOM CICS MAPS
*
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMPRIM,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMSEND,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMRFIL,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMSFIL,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMSRPT,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMSJOB,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMMPRM,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMADSN,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMEDSN,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMOPER,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMODIS,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMOSDS,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCMHELP,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
*
*        XCOM CICS PROGRAMS
*
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICPRIM,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICSEND,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICRFIL,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICSFIL,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICSRPT,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICSJOB,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICMPRM,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICADSN,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICEDSN,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICOPER,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICODIS,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICOSDS,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICHELP,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICSCHL,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICCAPI,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
         DFHPPT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=XCICNTFY,PGMLANG=ASSEMBLER
```

# Sample XCOMTCT

This member contains the CICS TCT entries to run the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport CICS/MVS interface. If you create the TCT entries through the COPYCSD step (which copies directly from the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport-provided CSD to the user CSD), this member is not required. If you do not use the COPYCSD step, you must copy these entries into the CICS TCT and assemble the TCT before Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport can be used.

```
....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+....8
     ********************************************************************
     *                                                                  *
     *      XCOM CICS TCT ENTRIES:                                      *
     *                                                                  *
     *   A TCT ENTRY CAN BE BUILD FOR EACH XCOM ADDRESS SPACE           *
     *  THAT CICS COMMUNICATES WITH                                     *
     *                                                                  *
     ********************************************************************
             DFHTCT TYPE=SYSTEM,                                                X
                   ACCMETH=VTAM,                                                X
                   NETNAME=XCOMAPPL,   ===> POINTS TO VTAM APPLID FOR XCOM      X
                   MODENAM=XCOMMODE,   ===> POINTS TO MODENAME FOR XCOM         X
                   SYSIDNT=XCM1,       ===> USE ANY VALID NAME HERE             X
                   FEATURE=SINGLE,                                              X
                   BUFFER=1024,
        X
                   RUSIZE=1024,
        X
                   TRMSTAT=TRANSCEIVE
```

Appendix

D

# User Exits

Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport user exits allow users to modify characteristics and capabilities of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport software by inserting their own routines at various positions, known as exit points, in the source code. This appendix provides information about all currently available user exits. The information provided about each user exit includes:

- Purpose
- Module name and entry point
- Method of enabling the user exit
- Name of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport module from which the user-supplied module is called
- Method of entry (implying the relationship between the two modules)
- Name of the required DSECT
- Addressing mode at entry
- Information about entry registers
- Information about exit registers
- Return codes
- Location of a sample program

***Important!*** *If you are upgrading to a new release you need to reassemble and link-edit your user exit programs.*

# User Exit 1

### Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine upon completion of a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport file transfer. The Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport history record data is available for interrogation at this point.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX01.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT01=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is attached as a subtask by Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport.

### Required DSECT

SMFDSECT is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of SMFDSECT |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

`CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX01)`:

**Note:** Exit 1 is invoked only when the transfer is scheduled and run via the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport z/OS server. It is not invoked when XCOMJOB TYPE=EXECUTE is used.

# User Exit 2

### Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES2 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSOI module).

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX02.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT02=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMPSOI calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of PSODSECT |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for USER EXIT 2.

# User Exit 3

### Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that extracts additional information from JES3 control blocks (information not extracted by the XCOMPSOI module).

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX03.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT03=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMPSOI calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

PSODSECT is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of PSODSECT |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

There is no sample program provided for user exit 3.

# User Exit 4

### Purpose

This exit allows the execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides security checking for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport TSO/ISPF Operator Control Facility.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX04.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT04=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The modules XCOMDPJ, XCOMDSPL, and XCOMOPER call this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

ADMPL is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of ADMPL |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The following return codes are valid for user exit 4:

| Return Code | Description |
|---|---|
| 0 | User is authorized to perform function |
| 8 | User is NOT authorized to perform function |

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX04)
```

# User Exit 5

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that provides additional security checking before a transfer takes place. The exit is used with the system security option chosen in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport Default Options Table's SECURITY parameter (for example, IBM RACF, eTrust CA-Top Secret Security, or eTrust CA-ACF2 Security).

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX05.

The exit is entered for TYPE=EXECUTE and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers. The exit is entered after session establishment.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT05=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Required DSECT

SECDSECT is the required DSECT.

### Calling Module and Entry Sequence

This exit is called by the module XCOMFILE, which in turn is called either by XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER.

For SNA transfers, the SECLUN field of SECDSECT contains the target LU for TYPE=EXECUTE (XCOMJOB) transfers and TYPE=SCHEDULE transfers queued to the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task (XCOMXFER). For IP transfers, the SECLUN field of the SECDSECT contains the hexadecimal representation of the partner's IP address if TCPLUSEC=binary is specified in the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport default options table. The exit is also entered when XCOMJOB is executed with TYPE=SCHEDULE. In this case, SECLUN contains the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS started task. This entry sequence allows the user to determine whether the transfer should be queued for execution. If the target LU must be tested for a TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer, the test must be deferred until the exit is called by XCOMXFER.

The following table summarizes how the exit is given control:

| EXEC PGM= | PARM= | XCOMEX05 Entry Sequence | SECLUN Contents |
|---|---|---|---|
| XCOMJOB | TYPE=EXECUTE | XCOMJOB → XCOMFILE → XCOMEX05 | REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESSS (hex) |
| XCOMJOB | TYPE=SCHEDULE | XCOMJOB → XCOMFILE → XCOMEX05 | XCOMAPPL (that is, the APPLID of the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport for z/OS server) |
| XCOMXFER | N/A | XCOMXFER → XCOMFILE → XCOMEX05 | REMOTE LU OR IP ADDRESSS (hex) |

The CSAJOBF field in the CSA (CSADSECT) identifies which entry sequence (XCOMJOB or XCOMXFER) was used while the NSABATF field in the NSA (NSADSECT) identifies the transfer as being of type TYPE=EXECUTE or TYPE=SCHEDULE:

| Field | EQU | Field Contents | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| CSAJOBF | CSAJOBJ | Character 'J' | XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMJOB |
| | CSAJOBX | Character 'X' | XCOMEX05 entered via XCOMXFER |
| NSABATF | NSABATE | Character 'E' | TYPE=EXECUTE transfer |
| | NSABATS | Character 'S' | TYPE=SCHEDULE transfer |

**Note:** CSADSECT and NSADSECT are distributed in Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport's macro library, CAI.CINB0MAC.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of SECDSECT |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

**Note:** The return code from the exit is passed in field SECRTNCD of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the SECDSECT macro found in CAI.CINB0MAC).

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

`CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX05)`

# User Exit 6

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine when certain key points are reached in the progress of a Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer.

### Conditions of Entrance

This user exit is entered under the following conditions:

- Transfer request is scheduled
- Transfer request starts
- Transfer request completes
- Transfer request fails
- Transfer request is aged off the queue

### Defined Exit States

The following states are defined for this exit:

| State | Description |
|---|---|
| QUEUED | Transfer has been scheduled or a request from a remote system has been received |
| NULL | Transfer is not yet scheduled |
| INACT | Transfer is scheduled but is waiting |
| ACTIVE | Transfer is currently in progress |
| SUSPEND | Transfer has been suspended on the local system |
| REMSUSP | Transfer has been suspended by the remote system |
| SUCCESS | Transfer has completed successfully |
| FAILED | Transfer has failed |
| VTAM ER | Transfer received a VTAM error and will be retried |

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX06.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT06=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

EX06PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX06PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

**Note:** The return code from the exit is passed in field EX06RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX06PLST macro found in CAI.CINB0MAC).

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

`CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX06)`

## User Exit 7

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that validates user-supplied Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer parameters. The exit is called after all standard Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport validation has been performed and the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport transfer request control block (that is mapped by the RRDDSECT macro found in CAI.CINB0MAC) has been built. The routine may tell Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport to accept or reject the request by setting a flag in the exit parameter list. The exit routine may also provide an installation-defined error message via the same parameter list.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX07.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT07=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMEXIT calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSEC

EX07PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX07PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

**Note:** The return code from the exit is passed in field EX07RC of the exit parameter list (which is mapped by the EX07PLST macro found in CAI.CINB0MAC).

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX07)
```

# User Exit 8

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that performs user-defined initialization and termination processing for the Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport server. This exit allows extension of Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport with user-supplied control blocks and processing. For example, the exit can acquire (GETMAIN) and release (FREEMAIN) control blocks, or load custom user modules.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX08.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT08=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

EX08PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX08PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX08)
```

# User Exit 9

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that creates and processes its own Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport commands. The exit is activated by means of the EXIT operator command (for example, F XCOM,EXIT,userdata). The supplied data, up to eight bytes, is then passed to the XCOMEX09 routine, where the user can perform any pertinent processing. This exit can be used to control and alter the functionality of the other Unicenter CA-XCOM Data Transport exits.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX09.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT09=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMXFER calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

EX09PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX09PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX09)
```

# User Exit 10

### Purpose

This exit point allows execution of a user-developed exit routine that generates a user-designed banner page for all reports received by the system.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX10.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT10=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The modules XCOMRECV, XCOMUPL2, XCOMUPL6, and XCOMUP2F call this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

There is no required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 - R2 | Undefined |
| R3 | Address of NSA control block (mapped by NSADSECT macro) |
| R4 | Number of lines in each banner |
| R5 | Number of letters per line |
| R6 | Number of characters per letter |
| R7 | Address of banner field |
| R8 | Address of file data field |
| R9 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of CSA control block (mapped by CSADSECT macro) |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX10)
```

# User Exit 12

### Purpose

This exit point controls partner LU security. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to transfer data to and from a particular LU. The following are the possible results of the verification:

1. The user is given access to the designated LUs.
2. The user is denied access to the LUs.
3. The user's right to access the LUs is referred to the security package.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX12.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT12=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module XCOMTRGT calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

EX12PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX12PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

| Return Code | Description |
|---|---|
| 0 | Allow access immediately |
| 4 | Let the security package make the decision |
| 8 | Deny access immediately |

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX12)
```

**Note:** In cases where a transfer causes the server to create a session due to GETSESS=YES, Exit 12 is called once before session establishment and once before the transfer is performed. The exit is also called before each transfer restart.

# User Exit 13

### Purpose

This exit point controls command security, both from the console and from the ISPF and CICS menu interfaces. It executes a user-written exit routine that verifies a given user's authority to issue a particular command. The following are the possible results of the verification:

1. The user is given access to the designated commands.
2. The user is denied access to the commands.
3. The user's right to access the commands is referred to the security package.

### Module Name and Entry Point

The module name and entry point for this exit is XCOMEX13.

### How to Enable

Specify EXIT13=YES in the Default Options Table to enable this exit.

### Calling Module

The module  XCOMOPRS calls this exit.

### Entry Method

This exit is a branch entry.

### Required DSECT

EX13PLST is the required DSECT.

### Addressing Mode at Entry

The addressing mode at entry is 31.

### Registers at Entry

The following registers are available at entry:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 | Undefined |
| R1 | Address of EX13PLST |
| R2 to R12 | Undefined |
| R13 | Address of register save area |
| R14 | Return address |
| R15 | Entry point address |

### Registers at Exit

The following registers are available at exit:

| Register | Description |
|---|---|
| R0 to R14 | Undefined |
| R15 | Return code |

### Valid Return Code

The only valid return code is 0 for a normal return.

| Return Code | Description |
|---|---|
| 0 | Allow access immediately |
| 4 | Let the security package make the decision |
| 8 | Deny access immediately |

### Sample Program

The following is a sample program using this exit:

```
CAI.CINB0SAM(XCOMEX13)
```

**Note:** Exit 13 has six separate entry codes, mapped by the field X13FUNCT in the EX13PLST DSECT. This field contains an entry code explaining why the exit is being entered.

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